

# THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

DRUM & SUTOR, Publishers

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, July 19, 1917

VOLUME XLIV, NO. 8

## WILL MEET AT MARSHFIELD

## DANCE A GREAT SUCCESS

## AN INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENT

The fourth annual summer meeting of the Central Wisconsin Press association will be held at Marshfield on Friday, July 27th, one week later than was at first intended. The summer meeting of the association is generally a social session, but it has been decided by the officers to make this strictly a business meet-

## NOW IS THE TIME, RED CROSS WORKERS

The dance given by the cavalry troop last Thursday evening was a great success both financially and socially, there being a large crowd in attendance. The boys gave a drill in the hall before dancing began, and thus we witnessed by a good-sized crowd, and dancing was begun hotly after nine o'clock, and everyone had a good time.

## KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS ON SAME BASIS AS Y. M. C. A.

By order of the War Department under date of June 21st, 1917, the Knights of Columbus were designated to take charge in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A. of the social and moral activities of the soldiers at the concentration and expansion camps and also in the European centers where the American soldiers will be sent.

On June 15th, the Knights of Columbus offered their services to the War Department for such purposes and the War Department cheerfully accepted the offer of the Knights of Columbus, to give all possible assistance to the soldiers of the American army. This circular which explains some of the methods used by those who really understand the business, this circular.

H. Rosenthal, advertising manager for a Chicago mail order house, recently appeared before the American Ad Club, and in his address enlightened the club regarding one of the methods by which his company extends its trade. Mr. Rosenthal said:

"We have a bureau whose duty it is to read each week the country newspapers from all over the country. There is not a paper of any consequence in our trade territory that our bureau does not get. This bureau looks over these papers to see where it finds a town where the merchants are not advertising in the local paper, we immediately load that territory with our literature. It always brings results far in excess of the same amount of effort put forth in a territory where the local merchants all the time use their local papers."

You can see from this that it pays more ways than one to advertise in your home papers. It not only keeps your customers, but it also gives you a share, but it also gives you a share of the catalog houses."

Possibly you have not tried your catalogues, and do not know how well it might work for you. Try it.

It can be seen from the above that the big fellows who have built up fortunes by advertising, realize that their best field lies where the local merchant does not use the country papers. Of course, this theory has been expounded for years, but it seems that there are still many who have either not caught onto the fact or else are too lazy to start a lucrative campaign and profit by it.

Other advertising men who do live advertising the year round are not complaining much about the mail order houses. In fact, they are branching out from their home town and putting in customers from all directions, while the other fellow sits around and wonders why things do not come his way. It is not possible to put the mail order house out of business in a minute, and it is possible that they will never be put out of the way entirely, for there are those who would rather order from another who can get the goods and buy what they want, and these with the people who live in sparsely settled districts, will continue to contribute to the fellow who gives them nothing in return.

## DEATH OF MRS. STEINHOUSE

Mrs. Magdalene Steinhouse, wife of Gottlieb Steinhouse, died at the home of Dwight Green at 101 Grand Avenue Wednesday morning at 7:30 a.m. Mrs. Steinhouse had been confined to her bed during the past month, having sustained a fall at that time which incapacitated her, from which she never recovered. She was also afflicted with diabetes.

Decasius, who was one of the old residents of this section, was born in Germany on the 2nd of April, 1838, making her 79 years, 3 months and 15 days old at the time of her death. She was married in the old country and came to this country in early life, the family living for some time in Milwaukee, later moving to Wood county and settling on a farm in the town of Seneca. About 11 years ago she moved to this city and has since made her home with the Dwight Green family, Mrs. Green, who died about a year ago, having been a daughter. She is survived by her husband and three daughters, they being Mrs. George Flirman of Waukesha, Washington; Mrs. Gust Stein of Bellinham, Washington; Mrs. Fred Zimmerman of Milwaukee. There are also two sisters, Mrs. Pauline O'Gorman of Neosho, Mrs. Julia Hannel of Pittsville and one brother, Albert Yukov of this city.

The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the home and at 2:00 o'clock from the west side Lutheran church, Rev. Thoreau officiating.

## WOMEN ADOPT PAINLESS METHOD OF TATTOOING

A painless method of tattooing is being adopted by the young women of the west, who desire to wear the initials of their soldier sweethearts on their wrist. They cut the initials out of coat plaster and paste them on the arm and allow the rest of the arm to tan a dark brown color. When the coat plaster is removed the initial will show plainly against a darker background.

## DAM ON YELLOW RIVER

A. Colt of Poyssipp is figuring on building a dam on the Yellow River at what is known as the Devil's Elbow. It is expected that an 18-foot head of water can be secured at that point which, under normal conditions, will give considerable power. It is proposed to furnish the city of Pittsville with electric current from the new power station.

A hearing was recently held in this city for the purpose of ascertaining if there were any objections to the building of the dam, but nobody appeared against the proposition.

## ELKS PLAY SKAT

The regular Skat tournament was held at the Elk Club Tuesday evening when the prizes were awarded to the winners.

First—Geo. L. Warren, 17 net games. Second—F. Link, 410 net points. Third—Dr. Ed. Hougen, 12 net games. Fourth—Herman Radtke, 371 net points. Fifth—Roy Lester, big hand, 100 points.

## DOCTORS ARE HERE

The midsummer meeting of the Ninth Councilor Medical society will be held in this city today, commencing at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Elks Club. The program is as follows:

Mycological Leukemia... Dr. W. G. Sexton, Marshfield Radium in Medicine and Surgery... Dr. Merritt L Jones, Wausau Plasticoscectic Dermatitis... Dr. D. Wateris, Grand Rapids.

Discussion to be opened by Dr. John F. Smith, Wausau.

## BURNED BY STEAM

Vesper Pioneer: Martin Whirlrock who operates the steam tractor for the town of Hansen, was badly scalded Wednesday when the water glass on the engine broke. He was rushed to a doctor and we are glad to say that he is getting along nicely.

"The idea is new now. The glass man, however, for some reason, took the man borrowed it from him and so it goes. Originality is almost an unknown thing. A clever business man is simply one who adapts borrowed ideas successfully and who does it first in his locality."

**SOON BE IN NEW BUILDING**

The Citizens National Bank building is so near completion that it is expected that everything will be in readiness for opening the building to the public on Saturday of next week, the 28th instant. While this is somewhat later than it was expected to be earlier in the season, the work on the building has been delayed at different times by the slowness with which material arrived, and that was only possible to set a date for the opening after the work had been practically completed. All visitors will be welcome on the opening day and an especial effort will be made to show them thru the building and make their stay a pleasant one.

Best in pictures, Daly's Theatre 5 cents.

## RED CROSS BENEFIT BASKET PICNIC, SUNDAY JULY 22nd

In the grove at the L. Cheeseman farmstead at New Rome Heights, one mile northeast of Chester school house.

Everyone come and make it a successful event.

"Who will hesitate to give life itself?" Recollect, in so doing you are exercising one of the most God-like qualities of your nature, and at the same time enjoying one of the greatest luxuries of life. Give the money to your poor, even as beautiful Providence has given to you—not grudgingly, but with an open hand; for the quality of benevolence like that of mercy, "is not strained." "It dropped like the gentle rain from heaven upon the places beneath. It is twice blessed; it blesses him that give, and him that takes."

## CAVALRY TROOP IS NOW IN TRAINING

In accordance with orders received by Capt. Gibson, Troop G of this city reported at the armory on Sunday and has since been in readiness for a call in case they were directed to go to camp. Those of the boys who live in the city go home to their meals, but they have been reporting at the armory once a day and their whereabouts are known at all times in case they are needed.

The boys have been doing a little more intensive drilling during the past week, and by the time they go to camp they will be in as good shape as most of the national guard boys.

At the time they go to camp, the boys are all taking a great deal of interest in the work, and to see them drill now it is hardly possible to believe that it is the same bunch that turned out only a few weeks ago.

Some of those who are members of the troop will probably be rejected when it comes to going into the regular service, for some of them are not physically qualified, dependent on their support, which is one of the best things that is ascertained by those in charge. The government figures that a man can take care of his own family better than the government can do it, and it is not necessary later on, and it is not expected that this will be necessary.

Information seems to be a trifle meager, but it is doubtful if there is enough equipment in the hands of the government to meet the present time to let out all the national guard troops that will be called into camp at the first call, but it is stated that supplies are being received very rapidly, and it is expected that the boys will all be turned out within a few weeks after they get into camp. All of the national guardmen have been receiving drill work right along in their home towns, and after they get into camp it is not expected that it will take more than a few weeks of intensive drilling to make them fit for the service. As to how long they will be in camp only be conjectured, although there is a persistent report that many of them will be taken south for their final work.

MISS MELTON-LUNDBERG

Miss Melton-Lundberg were married on Saturday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. T. C. Hamilton of the Baptist church, officiating at the ceremony. After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served, only the immediate relatives of the couple and their families being present.

Mr. and Mrs. Lundberg left on the evening train for St. Paul and Duluth on their wedding trip, and at the conclusion of this will return to this city to make their home.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Melton, being one of our popular young ladies, and for a number of years past has been employed as bookkeeper at the Normington Laundry. The groom is a sergeant-dean at the Prentiss-Wabash High School in Madison, who has a fine record in this city. The bride is the heartiest of congratulators and wishes the young couple lots of happiness.

HAD TO COME TO IT

The street gang is engaged in laying brick at the west end of the bridge. This is an improvement that has been needed for some time past, as the old bound macadam that had been down below the bridge for several years past has become so Chapman's size to the bridge that an automobile traveling more than ten miles an hour is apt to toss the occupants in the back seat over onto the hood of the machine, making it very embarrassing, especially if the occupants of the back seat happen to be ladies. The men didn't mind it so much. To be sure, we never saw anybody travel out of the back seat of an automobile at that particular speed, but we also never heard of any automobile accident occurring at that speed. The boys have been engaged in laying brick at the west end of the bridge.

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MISS REMARKABLE RECORD

Men's Herald: The Herald believes that there is no country in the United States that has a resident who can beat the record made by Herman Schleifer during the month of June.

Mr. Schleifer has thirty-eight milking cows and this sum was realized from the sale of milk to the factory. This is a remarkable record and one that will make any county in the United States sit up and take notice.

BIG STACK IS FINISHED

Nekoosa Tribune: The new stack for the mill was completed last Saturday. This stack is 210 feet high, inside diameter at base 16 feet and top 11 feet. It is a hollow stack, made especially for this purpose and looks strong and imposing. On the north side are the letters N E P Co.

The stack will largely in spruce forests of oak, beech, hornbeam and other hardwoods, with some stands of pine. The timber is said to be of the best quality and the service will be given from 8 to 12 inches in diameter.

Men from this section wishing to enlist in this branch of the service should apply to F. B. Moody, Conservation Commissioner, Madison, Wis.

MAN WHO ARE EXEMPT

There has been considerable speculation in the minds of some of our young men for some time past as to who would be exempt from military duty when the draft is made out, as yet there has been but little information given out on the subject. Many think that because they had to register that they would be drafted, but it seems that there are a part of them that will not have to go, and the aggregate will foot up to quite a number. Of course it is possible that some that are exempted on the first draft may be taken later, but most people are hoping that those in the stack will see the error of their ways and settle the trouble before it goes much further. Following are some of the exemptions that have been given out:

Men indispensable to industries necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment of the national interest.

Men with wives, children, parents, brothers or sisters dependent solely upon them for support.

Men of recognized religious faith, whose creed forbids bearing arms, students of divinity and ordained or regular ministers.

Legislative, judicial and executive officers of the United States or the states of the Union.

Men in the army or navy of the United States.

Aliens who have not taken out first citizenship papers.

Workmen in the armories, arsenals and men engaged in the transmission of the United States telegraph.

Printers and mechanics in the merchant marine of the United States.

Criminals convicted of felonies.

The entry of the United States into the war is deeply impressing the imagination of independent thinkers in Germany, who are beginning to criticize the provocation that brought us about and to condemn the rashness and ruthlessness of the German government.

The classes between the ages of 21 and 31 exempt from the draft are as follows:

Men indispensable to industries necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment of the national interest.

Men with wives, children, parents, brothers or sisters dependent solely upon them for support.

Men of recognized religious faith, whose creed forbids bearing arms, students of divinity and ordained or regular ministers.

Legislative, judicial and executive officers of the United States or the states of the Union.

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While there may be some secret service men about, the chances are that they are not advertising their vocation, and it might just as well to view with suspicion any person who imports that information to him that he is out looking for spies. The chances are that he is either a crank or an imposter.

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CRANBERRY GROWER HERE

Rhinelander New North: Thomas Rezin was the guest of his cousin, Mr. Edward E. Otto of Tomah, on Anderson street last week. He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Hoffmann of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Rezin is one of the leading cranberry growers of Wisconsin and owns a large cranberry marsh near Grand Rapids.

ships thousands of barrels of the berries to the big markets every season.

Mr. Rezin, accompanied by his son and John Rezin, returned to Grand Rapids Saturday.

We change pictures each night.

Daly's

NEWS PAPER ARCHIVE

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### DANCE A GREAT SUCCESS

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### AN INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENT

Stevens Point Journal: Wealthy Grand Rapids interests, headed by George W. Mead and Isaac Witter, have agreed to build a new dam at Stevens Point, which will be used in the half before the bridge began, and this was witnessed by a good-sized crowd, and dancing was begun shortly after nine o'clock, and everybody had a good time.

### NOW IS THE TIME, RED CROSS WORKERS

While our people have responded in a most noble manner in the matter of contributing to the Red Cross, still there are some other things along the same line that have not been coming with the same speed as the donations. Rev. R. J. Locke reports that before the Red Cross headquarters were so arranged to accommodate workers that he and other members of the committee were bothered to do this, people calling up and wanting to know if things were so that they could go to work, and when they would be ready. Now that matters have been arranged so that they can accommodate a large number of ladies, there is very little scramble to get into the room. He states that while they are fitted to accommodate about fifty workers, about a dozen is all that responds.

Ladies who feel that they would like to do some work for the Red Cross should remember that they do not need to be a member of the order in order to help. They need the order for duty every day. It is not expected that everybody can put in the same time at the work, altho there are some who are devoting the greater part of the working day to the order. The ladies and others who donate money or work to the order should remember that the Red Cross does not pick the men that are going to succeed, and a German when wounded will receive a prompt and careful attention. Members of the allied troops is entirely probable that the American branch of the order will work from the allies' side, but that will not mean that there will be no Germans who will render aid and assistance.

The action of Mr. Mead and Mr. Witter in Stevens Point enterprise, greater size than the one they are now interested in here is in itself a gain for this city. With perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars invested here, the men who have done so much in developing Grand Rapids will be here often and they will become in larger sense than before a part of our business community, interested in the town's growth and ready to advise with local leaders on questions of town importance. There will be warmly welcomed here, and every co-operation possible will be given them by the local commercial societies and the city administration.

### KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS ON SAME BASIS AS Y. M. C. A.

By order of the War Department under date of June 21st, 1917, the Knights of Columbus were designated to take charge, in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A., of the social and moral activities of the soldiers at the concentration and expansion camps and also the European centers where the American soldiers will be sent.

On June 15th, the Knights of Columbus offered their services to the War Department for such purposes and the War Department cheerfully accepted the offer of the Knights of Columbus to give all possible assistance to the soldiers of the American army.

Social centers will be established

at all of the training and expansion camps and also comfort stations will be established near the scenes of the European battle-fields.

Social centers and comfort stations will be open to all of the soldiers located in such camps, regardless of creed.

The War Department's decision

extends to the excellent work performed on the part of the Knights of Columbus and the Y. M. C. A. on the Mexican border last year, and the success of those experiments there has prompted the War Department to allow the present arrangement.

To erect the necessary buildings and to equip and maintain the same will require an immense amount of money. Knights of Columbus Supreme Council has asked for a contribution of \$1,000,000 from the members of the order for this purpose, and this sum is now being raised among the membership. In addition to this \$1,000,000, an additional \$2,000,000 will be raised from contributions by the Catholic people outside of the order of the Knights of Columbus.

For the purpose of raising this additional \$2,000,000 which will be raised under the auspices and through the efforts of the Knights of Columbus, but a one week campaign for the raising of this fund will be held, beginning Sunday, July 22nd, 1917.

The local order of the Knights of Columbus at a meeting held yesterday evening, appointed committees to charge of the solicitation of this campaign fund and it is expected that a liberal sum will be collected in this part of Wood county.

Following is a list of the donations from the different precincts in the Grand Rapids district:

Towns	Cash and Pledges
Grand Rapids—	\$ 38,90
First Ward.....	11,60
Second Ward.....	3,42,00
Third Ward.....	25,98
Fourth Ward.....	208,95
Fifth Ward.....	52,52
Sixth Ward.....	87,62
Seventh Ward.....	41,25
Eighth Ward.....	1,95,73
Nekoosa.....	1,77,25
Rev. Edwards.....	238,25
Huloph.....	776,16
Biron.....	765,25
Pittsville.....	149,73
Balcock.....	464,94
Seneca.....	78,40
Sigel.....	1,650,00
Finance Committee.....	78,70
Boy Scouts.....	7,25
Congregational Church.....	17,34
Christian Science Church.....	25,00
Other.....	2,23
First Moravian Church.....	17,86
Katholik Lutheran Church.....	3,00
Rev. Radtke.....	5,00
Telephone Girls.....	5,00
Individual Collect.....	5,00
Kellner Moravian Church.....	12,00
F. F. F. Club.....	6,65
Sigel Lutheran Church.....	12,00
First Moravian Church.....	6,65
P.Y. P. C. E. First Moravian Church.....	4,11
Grand Rapids Gun Club.....	14,00
Total.....	\$ 14,412,54

### ORNAMENTAL LIGHTING NOT A DEAD ISSUE AS YET

There are some of our people who had come to the conclusion that the city fathers and merchants and manufacturers association was just fooling us last spring when they had all the talk about a great white way and that sort of thing, but it seems that such was not the case.

Men who were sleeping, but the city engineer has been figuring the head of water to be secured at that point which, under normal conditions, will give considerable power. It is proposed to furnish the city of Pittsville with electric current from the new power station.

A reading was recently held in this city for the purpose of ascertaining if there were any objections to the building of the dam, but nobody appeared against the proposition.

**DAM ON YELLOW RIVER**  
The regular Skat tournament was held at the Elk Club Tuesday evening when the prizes were awarded as follows:

First—Geo. L. Warren, 17 net games.

Second—F. Link, 410 net points.

Third—Dr. Ed Houger, 12 net games.

Fourth—Herman Radtke, 371 net points.

Fifth—Roy Lester, big hand, 100 points.

### DOCTORS ARE HERE

The midsummer meeting of the Ninth Councillor Medical society will be held in this city today, commencing at a 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Elk Club. The program is as follows:

Mycological Leukemia.....  
Dr. W. G. Sexton, Marshfield.  
Radium in Medicine and Surgery.....  
Dr. Merrit L. Jones, Wausau.  
Blastomycotic Dermatitis.....  
Dr. D. Waters, Grand Rapids.

Discussion to be opened by Dr. Joseph F. Smith, Wausau.

### BURNED BY STEAM

Vesper Pioneer: Martin Whitlock who operates the steam tractor for the town of Hansen, was badly scalded Wednesday when the water glass on the engine broke. He was rushed to a doctor and we are glad to say that he is getting along nicely now.

### HELD A PICNIC

The members of the Womans Foreign Missions Society held a picnic on Monday at the home of Mrs. E. C. Rosser at Lyon Park. Altho the weather was not very good there was only possible to set a date for the opening after the work had been practically completed. All visitors will be welcome on the opening day and an especial effort will be made to show them thru the building and make their stay a pleasant one.

Best in pictures: Daly's Theatre 5 cents.

### SYSTEMATIC ADS GET THE BUSINESS

Very few people realize to what extent advertising is reduced to a system by the big advertisers of the country, and how, by expert advertising, business is obtained by the big mail order houses and at the same time, effort along this line is conserving and money saved where possible. In order to impress upon their agents and dealers a circular which explains some of the methods used by those who really understand the business.

Who will hesitate to give his name?" Recollect, in so doing you are exercising one of the most God-like qualities of your nature, and at the same time enjoying one of the greatest luxuries of life. Give according to your store, even as the angels do not grudge, but with an open hand, for the quality of benevolence like that of mercy, "is not strained." "It droppeth like rain from heaven, upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed; it blesses him that give, and him that takes."

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"We have a bureau whose duty it is to read each week the country newspapers from all over the country. There is not a paper of any consequence in our state territory that our bureau does not get. This bureaus are over these papers, and when it finds a town where merchants are not advertising with our literature. It always brings results far in excess of the same amount of effort put forth in a territory where the local merchants all the time use their local papers."

You can see from this that it pays in more ways than one to advertise in your home papers.

It is only

to keep your customers posted as to what you have for sale, but it also keeps the rest of the nation house.

Possible you have not tried your luck, and do not know how well it might work for you. Try it.

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### MEN WHO ARE EXEMPT

There has been considerable speculation in the minds of some of our young men for some time past as to who would be exempt from military duty when the draft is made, and as yet there has been but little information given out on the subject.

Many thought that because they had registered that they would be drafted,

but it seems that there are a part of them that will not have to go, and the aggregate will foot up to quite a number.

Of course it is possible that some that have registered will be taken in the first draft, may be taken later, but most people are hoping that those in the draft will see the error of their ways and settle the trouble before it goes much further.

Following are some of the exemptions that have been given out:

The classes between the ages of 21 and 31 exempt from the draft are as follows:

Men indispensable to industries necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment of the national guard.

Men who are dependents solely upon them for support.

Members of recognized religious sects whose creed forbids bearing arms, students of divinity and ordained or regular ministers.

Legislative, judicial and executive officers of the United States or the states of the Union.

Men in the army or navy of the United States.

Men who have not taken out first citizenship papers.

Workmen in the armories, arsenals and men engaged in the transmission of the United States mails.

Pilots and marines in the merchant marine of the United States.

Criminals convicted of felonies.

The entry of the United States into the war is deeply impressing the imagination of dedicated thinkers in Germany, who are beginning to criticize the provocation that brought about the war and to condemn the rashness and ruthlessness of the German government.

The regiment will work largely in spruce forests of oak, beech, hornbeam and other hardwoods, with some stands of pine. The timber is small in comparison with most American forests, much of it being from 8 to 12 inches in diameter.

Men from this section wishing to enlist in this branch of the service should apply to F. B. Moody, Conservation Commissioner, Madison, Wis.

### BIG STACK IS FINISHED

Nekoosa Tribune: The new stack for the mill was completed last Saturday. This stack is 210 feet high, inside diameter at base 16 feet and at top 14 feet. It is made of hollow timbers.

The stack is made especially for this purpose.

The fumes of the new sulphite plant are high enough so that the people of the vicinity will not be subject to the smell.

Work on the balance of the new building is going along nicely.

**KLAPP-BAUER**

August Bauer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bauer, youngest daughter of Mrs. Vola Klappa, were married at the Polish Catholic church on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. They were attended by Wm. Bauer and Miss Annie Klappa.

After the ceremony there was a wedding dinner served at the home of the bride's mother, over forty relatives.

Both the young people have many friends who wish them a happy wedded life.

They will reside on the John Klappa homestead, which the groom has rented.

### HOLDS THE PALM

The County Council of Defense has received information that the most liberal town in the country is Marvelton.

It has 556 inhabitants,

and raised \$16,000 for the Red Cross and has membership of 500 in its Red Cross society.

Wonder what the other towns are doing that they do not get into the game.

They must be doing something.





Cheese-Cloth Wrapped Product Being Lowered Into Boiling Water for Blanching.

## PROFITABLE DISPOSITION OF ALL SURPLUS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Every Ounce of Food That Can Possibly Be Produced This Year, Will Be Needed—Housewives Can Avoid Much Waste by Canning.

### WASH-BOILER EQUIPMENT IS SATISFACTORY

Practically All Perishable Products May Be Canned by One-Period Cold-Pack Method of Canning, as Taught by the United States Department of Agriculture—All Cans Should Be in Good Condition and Absolutely Clean.

(PREPARED BY UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.)

### CAN SURPLUS FOOD, BUT USE JARS AND CANS WISELY

Don't have an empty preserving jar in your home next fall.

There may be some difficulty in securing cans and preserving jars.

Reserve regular tight-sealing containers for vegetables, concentrated soups, meats and fish.

Concentrate products so that each jar or can will hold as much food and as little water as possible. Pack fruit juices in ordinary jars.

Put up jams, jellies and preserves in glasses sealed with cork or paper and paraffin.

Don't can anything that can be kept just as well dried or in other forms. Dry navy and mature lima beans for winter use.

Produce in your garden lots of cabbage, potatoes, and root crops that can be kept for the winter without canning.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The waste of surplus fruits and vegetables in this country each year is large. It would be deplorable if this normal waste were allowed to go on this year when every ounce of food that can be produced is needed. This waste can be avoided in large part if housewives will can a large part of the surplus perishables as possible.

Any fruit or vegetable and practically any other food may be canned satisfactorily by the one-period cold-pack method of canning taught by the United States department of agriculture to the boys and girls of the canning clubs in the northern and western states. The homemade wash boiler equipment for use in this method of canning, described below, is entirely effective. Home-made winter seal, steam-pressure or pressure-cooker canning outfit, which save time and fuel, may be used instead if desired.

Preliminary Preparation for Canning. Provide a false bottom of wooden lattice work, crosspieces of wood, or coarse wire netting for your clean wash boiler or other large, deep vessel to be used for sterilizing. This is for the purpose of keeping the containers from contact with the hot bottom of the vessel and to permit the free circulation of water under them.

Fill the vessel with clean water so that the boiling water will cover the tops of the jars or cans. Begin heating the water so that it will be boiling violently by the time the containers are packed.

See that all cans or jars are in good condition and absolutely clean. Scald them thoroughly and put them in a vessel of water on the stove so that they will be hot when the product is ready for packing. Use new rubber rings for jars and seal them just before putting them on the jars.

Preparing Fruits and Vegetables.

Start with clean hands, clean utensils, and clean, sound, fresh products.

Tray of Packed Jars Ready to Be Placed in Homemade Water-Bath Outfit—Aluminum Pressure Cooker Also Shown.

**FRIED FOOD NOT HARMFUL** how to fry correctly. Soggy, greasy, indigestible results follow the average experiment with hot fat, and many families foods are served only baked, boiled or sauteed.

Frying, when properly done, is interesting in smoking hot fat, says a cooking expert. The fat must be deep enough to cover entirely the articles to be cooked, and the same fat may be used over and over; each time strained before it is set away to cool. It is not necessary to bring fat to the boiling point; it must merely be smok-

ed. When it begins to smoke drop in a bit of bread. If it browns while you count forty, the fat is right for croquettes, fishballs, oysters, etc. If it browns while you count sixty, it is right for doughnuts or potatoes. All articles to be fried should be slightly warmed and thoroughly dry. If moist or too cold the fat is chilled and soaks into them; this accounts for the greasy, soggy, indigestible condition of much fried food. There is danger also as the fat reheats, the water from the moist food will make it

home-made. It consists merely of curdling the milk, separating the curd from the whey, seasoning and pressing it.

The curd is formed by the souring of the milk, and the process is hastened if the milk is kept warm. The best temperature being about blood heat, 96 degrees Fahrenheit. A temperature much above this should be avoided, as the curd is likely to become hard and tough if much heated.

If, for any reason, the curd is over-heated, it should be put through a

throw out all vegetables and fruits which are withered or unsound. Wash out all grit and dirt. If possible, use only fruits and vegetables picked the same day and never can peas and corn picked more than five hours.

Prepare fruits and large-sized vegetables for blanching. Remove all spots from apples.

Prepare beans and greens as for cooking. Be especially careful to remove all foreign plants from the greens.

Blanch vegetables and all fruits except berries by leaving them from three to five minutes in clean boiling water, or by steaming them for a similar period in a colander over a vessel of boiling water or in a steam cooker.

Remove the blanched products from the boiling water or steam and plunge them quickly into cold water, the colder the better. Take them out immediately and let them drain. Don't let them soak in the cold water.

From this point on, speed is important. The blanched vegetables and fruits, which are slightly warm, must not be allowed to remain out of the containers a moment longer than necessary.

Remove skins when required, and as each article is pared cut it up into the proper size and pack directly into the clean, sealed cans or jars.

Pack as solid as possible, being careful not to bruise or mash soft products.

In the case of fruit, fill the containers at once with boiling hot syrup.

In the case of vegetables, fill the containers with boiling hot water to which a little salt has been added.

Place sealed rubber rings on the glass jars and screw down the tops.

Seal tin cans completely. Watch them for leaks. As the preliminary

Cabbage.....	15-30	120	90	60	40
Beets.....	5-10	120	90	60	40
Brussels sprouts.....	3	120	90	30	20
Root and Tuber Vegetables.....					
Carrots.....	5	120	90	60	40
Parsnips.....	5	120	90	60	40
Parsnips.....	5	120	90	60	40
Turnips.....	5	120	90	60	40
Sweet potatoes.....	6	90	60	40	
Other roots and tubers.....	5	90	60	40	
Legumes and Soup Vegetables.....					
Lima beans.....	5-10	120	90	60	40
Poas.....	5-10	120	90	60	40
Vegetable combinations.....	5-10	120	90	60	40
Greens, Domestic or Wild.....	5-10	120	90	60	40
Greens, charred.....	5	120	90	60	40
Kale.....	5	120	90	60	40
Chinese cabbage.....	5	120	90	60	40
leaves.....	5	120	90	60	40
Upland cress.....	5	120	90	60	40
French radishes.....	5	120	90	60	40
Carrot sprouts.....	5	120	90	60	40
Turnip tops (young tender).....	5	120	90	60	40
Spinach, New Zealand.....	5	120	90	60	40
Collards.....	5	120	90	60	40
Collard leaves.....	5	120	90	60	40
Mustard, native.....	5	120	90	60	40
Mustard, Russian.....	5	120	90	60	40
Mustard, wild.....	5	120	90	60	40
Collards.....	5	120	90	60	40
Pepper, cress.....	5	120	90	60	40
Lamb's-quarter.....	5	120	90	60	40
Scout dock.....	5	120	90	60	40
Smartweed.....	5	120	90	60	40
Sprouts.....	5	120	90	60	40
Turnip or "purple" leaf.....	5	120	90	60	40
Pokeweed sprouts.....	5	120	90	60	40
Marsh marigold.....	5	120	90	60	40
A pink.....	5	120	90	60	40
Yellow leaf.....	5	120	90	60	40
Soft Fruits and Berries.....					
Apricots.....	1-2	18	12	10	5
Blackberries.....	5	12	10	5	
Blueberries.....	5	12	10	5	
Cherries.....	5	12	10	5	
Currants.....	5	12	10	5	



Homemade Hot Water Bath Sterilizing Outfit, Showing Satisfactory Type of Wooden False Bottom.

Juice should be added in excess of the amount in the tomatoes canned.

### Add Sugar and Salt

In addition to the liquor, a mixture of sugar and salt adds greatly to the flavor of such products as tomatoes, peas, Lima beans and corn. The mixture recommended by the government specialists in canning is composed of one-third salt and two-thirds sugar.

Two level teaspoons of this are placed in a No. 3 can and one teaspoonful in a No. 2 can. For beans, okra, cauliflower, etc., a brine containing 2½ ounces of salt to a gallon of water is used. For asparagus a heavier brine, four ounces to a gallon of water, is needed.

In order to conserve the supply of tin cans, it is strongly urged that all products intended for home use should be put up, whenever possible, in glass. The hermetic type of jar, however, is not a suitable one for intermittent processing, for which the best type is a glass-top jar with wire clamps. The clamp should be raised at the beginning of each processing to allow for expansion.

After processing, remove the containers.

Tighten the tops of jars immediately and stand the containers upside down in a cool place, being careful that no draft strikes the hot jars. Watch for leakage and screw covers down tighter when necessary. Store in a cool, dry place, not exposed to freezing temperature.

Use band labels for cans, being careful not to let the glue get on the can itself as it may cause rust.

From time to time, especially in very hot weather, examine jars and cans, making certain that there are no leaks, swellings or other signs of fermentation.

There will be no spoilage if the directions are followed implicitly and the containers are sealed up tight.

Fruits which are put up with heavy syrup can be kept under cork and paraffin seal. Save all wide-necked bottles, glasses and jars for putting up fruits.

Vegetables, meats, and fish, however, cannot be kept safely unless they are hermetically sealed. Reserve regular jars for products that cannot be packed in other ways.

As there may be some difficulty in securing cans and jars, dry or keep in other ways everything that need not be canned.

The labeling should be done with a rather dry paste, which is put only on the end of the label, so that it does not touch the tin. Paste may cause rust, and in damp climates it is sometimes customary to lacquer the outside of the can before it is labeled. The label, if the product is intended for sale, must contain the net weight in pounds and ounces and the packer's name and address.

In packing fruits and vegetables, it is necessary to surround them with brine, syrup or water, but under the terms of the federal law governing the interstate shipment of canned goods, no more of this liquor is allowed than is actually necessary to cover the contents after as full a pack as possible is made. With tomatoes no water whatever should be added and no tomato

Juice should be added in excess of the amount in the tomatoes canned.

Fruit juices for use later in jelly should be sterilized and bottled without sugar and made into jelly at any time.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Fruit juices for use later in jelly should be sterilized and bottled without sugar and made into jellies at the housewife's convenience. This enables her to do with fewer jelly glasses and to distribute her purchases of sugar for jelly making through the year. Moreover, with the bottled juice she can make a greater variety of jellies, as juices which will not gel can be put up when the fruit is ripe and combined with fruits which will not gel, or fruits ripening at different seasons can be combined. For example, the juice of strawberries, cherries, or pineapple can be kept without sugar and later when apples are plentiful can be made into combination jelly.

To put up unsugared fruit juices for jelly making proceed exactly as if jelly were to be made at the time. Cool the fruits until they are soft and strain out the juice through a flannel bag. Heat and pour while hot into bottles previously scalded. Fill the bottles full, leaving no air space between juice and cork or seal. Place the filled sealed bottles on their sides in water near the boiling point, and keep them in the bath for about thirty minutes. Make sure that the corked end is under the hot water. As soon as the bottles are cool cover the cork with a paraffin seal. Through sterilization and sealing are absolutely essential to success.

Kissing the Black Stone.

As well die a Jew or a Christian as not make the pilgrimage to Mecca, said Mahomet; and no obligation of Islam is more piously discharged. It is believed that the ritual connected with the visit to the Kaaba—the "square building"—and the kissing of the black stone go back to days of idolatry, the "time of ignorance" before the new faith bloomed, says the London Chronicle.

The black stone, which measures about six inches by eight, is believed to have fallen from Paradise, to have been guarded during the deluge and handed to Abraham by Gabriel when the Kaaba was built. Certain parts of the ceremonial—the throwing of stones at the devil, and the ligation of Hagar's distracted wanderings in the desert, are supposed to have had significance for the pre-Mohammedan times as well as for Islam.

Meaning of "America."

What does the word "America" mean? Few know. It is derived from the word Ambaric, a proper name which represented the old Germanic ideal of heroism and leadership. Then the Norman French "softened" it to Amury. Then in Italy they changed it to Amerigo. But the juxtaposition of the "u" and the "i" bothered the Italians, and it became Amerizzi, and finally with one "i." Thus it became the name of Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine merchant and explorer. And it is in honor of his voyages of exploration to the new world that a German geographer, Martin Waldseemuller by name, gave the name America to the continent.—Ladies' Home Journal.

First Jaunting Car.

The first Irish jaunting car was established by Carlo Boncini in the year 1815. He started in Dublin and drove up by the parade ground at Fort Benjamin Harrison as a company of student officers, tired and dusty, swung by, returning from the encroaching ground. The young men grinned at the student officers and the student officers grinned back. Then one of the latter sang out:

"Oh, you kids! Uncle Sam hasn't got you now, but he'll get you yet!"—Indianapolis News.

Horrors of War.

Mr. Peck—They are going to arrest all suspicious



Cheese-Cloth Wrapped Product Being Lowered Into Boiling Water for Blanching.

Throw out all vegetables and fruits which are withered or unsound. Wash out all grit and dirt. Be especially careful with fruits and vegetables picked the same day and never can peas and corn picked more than five hours.

Prepare fruits and large-sized vegetables for blanching. Remove all spots from apples.

Prepare beans and greens as for cooking. Be especially careful to remove all foreign plants from the greens.

Blanch vegetables and all fruits except berries by boiling them from three to five minutes in clean boiling water, or by steaming them for a similar period in a colander over a vessel of boiling water or in a steam cooker.

Remove the blanched products from the boiling water or steam and plunge them quickly into cold water, the colder the better. Take them out immediately and let them drain. Don't let them soak in the cold water.

From this point on, speed is highly important. The blanched vegetables and fruits, which are slightly warm, must now be allowed to remain out of the containers a moment longer than is necessary.

Remove skins when required, and as each article is pared cut it up into proper size and pack directly into the clean, sealed cans or jars.

Pack as solid as possible, being careful not to bruise or mash soft products.

In the case of fruit, fill the containers at once with boiling hot syrup.

In the case of vegetables, fill the containers with boiling hot water to which a little salt has been added.

Place sealed rubber rings on the glass jars and screw down the tops. Seal the cans completely. Watch them for leaks.

As the preliminary

	5-10	10	50	50	40
Cabbage sprouts	5	10	50	50	40
Cauliflower	5	10	50	50	25
Root and Tuber Vegetables	5	10	50	50	40
Carrots	5	10	50	50	40
Parsnips	5	10	50	50	40
Salsify	5	10	50	50	40
Dandelion	5	10	50	50	40
Turnips	5	10	50	50	40
Sweet potatoes	5	10	50	50	40
Other roots and	5	10	50	50	40
	5	10	50	50	40
Combinations and Soup Vegetables	5	10	50	50	40
Lima beans	5-10	10	50	50	40
Peas	5-10	10	50	50	40
Vegetable combination	5	10	50	50	40
	5	10	50	50	40
Greens, Domestic or Wild	10	120	120	90	45
Swiss chard	10	120	90	80	40
Kale	10	120	90	80	40
Chinese cabbage	10	120	90	80	40
	10	120	90	80	40
Spinach, New Zealand	10	120	90	80	40
Asparagus	10	120	90	80	40
Spinach	10	120	90	80	40
	10	120	90	80	40
Dandelion, cutted	10	120	90	80	40
Dandelion, wild	10	120	90	80	40
Mustard, (tender)	10	120	90	80	40
Mustard, Russian	10	120	90	80	40
Mustard, wild	10	120	90	80	40
Collards, (tender)	10	120	90	80	40
Collards, (leaves)	10	120	90	80	40
Pepper cross	10	120	90	80	40
Lamb's-quarter	10	120	90	80	40
Sow-dock	10	120	90	80	40
Swedes	10	120	90	80	40
Sprouts	10	120	90	80	40
Purshana, or "pusey"	10	120	90	80	40
Loy	10	120	90	80	40
Potatoed sprouts	10	120	90	80	40
Milkweed (tender)	10	120	90	80	40
	10	120	90	80	40
Fruit s'pouts and young leaves	10	120	90	80	40
Soft Fruits and Berries	10	120	90	80	40
	10	120	90	80	40
Strawberries	10	120	90	80	40
Blueberries	10	120	90	80	40
Cherries	10	120	90	80	40
	10	120	90	80	40
Currents	10	120	90	80	40



Homemade Hot Water Bath Sterilizing Outfit, Showing Satisfactory Type of Wooden False Bottom.

## WAS FILLED WITH CURIOSITY

He Was Just Waiting to See Whether Wife Would Carry Out Threat to Go Back to Mother.

The man was standing behind a tree in front of an apartment house in a cross street when the cop on the beat came pounding along on the sidewalk. It was close to midnight and naturally the cop stopped and looked at the man standing behind the tree.

"Howdy," says the cop, by way of opening conversation.

"You're another," replied the man good-naturedly.

"Whooch doin'—watin' for somebody?" inquired the brave policeman.

"None."

"Just standin' there, boy?"

"You've hit it."

"Live near here, do you?"

"Right in there," says the citizen jerking his thumb in the direction of the apartment house he was standing in front of.

The cop looked at him thoughtfully for a minute.

"Mebby," says the cop, "it's none of my business," he says, "and then again mebby it is. I don't like to go 'round buttin' into anybody's private affairs, but tell me, neighbor, what's your graft, anyhow?"

"Well," loosened up the citizen, "it's a case of me a-tellin' you or you croakin' from curiosity right in front of my eyes. I'll tell you how it is—provided it don't go any further. My wife says to me when I started downtown this evenin', 'If you're not home by midnight I'm goin' to pack up and go right back to mother's. So there!'"

"Well?" says the cop.

"Well," repeated the citizen, "it's just about midnight now, and I'm like you—I've got curiosity. I'm watin' here to see if she's goin' to keep her word."

The cop's curiosity ceased at that point, and he walked on down the street, whistling, without waiting to see the thing out.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Insurance Policy and Marriage.

"The important thing is that the insurance policy—big or little—should come into every home with the marriage license. It should precede the savings bank account, the home, yes, even new clothes, or butter on the table. No man has a right to take a girl out of her father's home without protecting her from starvation in case of the accident of death."

"There comes the unhappy word again—death. Yet the shadow of it need not rest heavily upon us. The unfortunate thing about a will is that it is associated in the average man's life only with death. It should be associated with life. The time for a man to make a will is today, while he can do it with a smile on his lips, and the joys and good wishes of his witnesses ringing cheerfully in his ears. Such a man cannot cheat death of its ultimate victory; but he robs it of its sting, for he has made death powerless to bring poverty and distress to those who are left behind."—Woman's Home Companion.

## Hedges vs. Fences.

In many parts of the country hedges are taking the place of fences, and the change is certainly a desirable one from the standpoint of beauty. They enable her to do with fewer jelly glasses and to distribute her purchases of fruit for jelly making through the year. Moreover, with the bottled juice she can make a greater variety of jellies, as jellies which will not jell can be put up when the fruit is ripe and combined with fruits that will jell, or fruits ripening at different seasons can be combined. For example, the juice of strawberries, cherries, or pineapples can be kept without sugar and later when apples are plentiful can be made into combination jelly.

To put up unsugared fruit juices for jelly making proceed exactly as if jelly were to be made at the time. Cook the fruit until they are soft and strain out the juice through a funnel bag. Heat and pour into hot little bottles previously sealed. In planting, care should be taken to follow the direction given by the nurseryman, so that when the shrubs mature they will be close together—Exchange.

Kissing the Black Stone.

As well die a Jew or a Christian as not make the pilgrimage to Mecca, said Mahomet; and no obligation of Islam more piously discharged. It is believed that the ritual connected with the visit to the Kaaba—the "square building" and the kissing of the black stone go back to days of idolatry, the "time of ignorance" before the new faith became.

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## First Jaunting Car.

The first Irish jaunting car was established by Carlo Bancroft in the year 1816. He started in Dublin and drove to Cahir, charging about four cents a mile for passengers. A quarter of a century later this humble beginning had grown to an establishment of 67 jaunting cars, requiring the services of 600 horses.

## No Excuse.

Order is heaven's first law, but that is no reason why we should want to order everyone around just to please ourselves.—Exchange.

## His Choice.

Bright Lad—Oh, I say, Uncle, what animal do you think you'd like to be on a cold day?

Uncle—Um—er—ah—let me see—I think I should like to be a little otter. Anything else?

## "Twasn't Fair.

"What's the fastest time made by the junction train?"

"A train with three passengers made the trip in 17 minutes and 42 seconds. It was discovered later that the brakeman was pushing."

**EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI**  
BY FREDERICK PAUL SKINNER  
SKINNER'S MACARONI

Wanted! Medicinal Roots  
Herbs, Roots, Barks, Etc., etc. Write for price list.  
NORTHWEST HERB CO., 328 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

**PATENTS** Watson E. Colman,  
D. O. Adcock and others. Descriptions.

**WHO IS TO BLAME** Women as well as men are made vulnerable to kidney trouble. Thousands recommend Dr. Kilmers' Kidney Remedy. At drugstores in fifty and dollar sizes. You may receive a pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Kilmers & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 28-1917.

## SAVING NICKELS AND DIMES

Shortage in Small Coins Declared Due to Widely Adopted Practice of Thrift.

Shortage of small coins, complained by banks, may be due partly to the practice of saving buffalo nickels and the new dimes, bankers say, according to the Minneapolis Journal.

Many persons have formed the habit of putting away the buffalo coins or the new ten-cent pieces on the well-established theory that the saver can accumulate considerable sums in this way yet do it so gradually that "he never misses it."

"The shortage of nickels and dimes probably is due in part to this practice. There is, however, an even more stringent shortage of pennies, which has been felt for the last six months."

Bankers said the pennies were probably recently lost by children. Pennies given them by parents, coins that formerly went back into circulation as quickly as little feet could flutter to the corner candy store, now find their way late

to the toy bank.

## FOR ITCHING, BURNING SKINS

Bathe With Cuticura Soap and Apply the Ointment—Trial Free.

For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands, and baby humors, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supremely effective. Besides they tend to prevent these distressing conditions, if used for everyday toilet and nursery preparations.

Free sample each by mail with Book Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## The Shifted Shame.

The ex-convict who recently testified that he, a mere unsophisticated rascal of thirty or more, was lured into stealing from his employers by a woman to whom he gave part of the money, reminds me of a boy who was brought into a prison in New York one afternoon in July, 1900. As the turnkey led him along the youth saw in a cell a man with a smooth, shrewd, somewhat hard face. The boy stopped and addressed the man in the cell.

"You," he cried, "are the cause of my being here!"

"How comes that?" inquired Hicks the plater, for the man in the cell was none other.

"Why," said the boy, "I stole \$5 to hire a boat so I could go down to Bedloe's Island tomorrow and see you hanged."—New York Sun.

Why He Didn't Register.

An Indianapolis man who makes a practice of bragging about his shortcomings, said that there were just 85 reasons why he didn't register for conscription.

## FARM MORE LAND

Cultivate for the Soldier at the Front.

This question of conservation of food has become so agitated by those who have a knowledge of what it means in the preservation of life, who have made a study of the food conditions, and the requirements of the country, that it is beginning to arouse the entire nation. The economist whose duty it is to study the output and compare it with the consumption, sees a rapidly creeping up of one on the other, and, when the appetite of consumption gets a headway on the output, where will the nation be? It is time the people were aroused, for there is danger ahead unless the intelligence of the people is awakened to the facts.

The crop of 1917 will be less than an average one, and see the work it has to perform. It is to feed the man producing it, and he is of less efficiency today than a year ago. His strength has been reduced by the drawing away of the thousands from the farms, who are now in the ranks of the consumer instead of in that of the producers. There is an inverse ratio here that can only be understood when confronted with the appalling figures presented by those in charge of the conservation work. The army has to be fed, dependents cared for, the navy has to have provisions, and we cannot sit idly by and see the women and children of the countries across the sea starve. There is such a great call for active participation in the matter of providing food, that those who are left at home in charge of this work have a responsibility placed upon them fully as great as that of the man at the front who has gone out to protect the homes, the sanctity and the honor of those who are left behind. The producer should think only of this; there should be economy, not only of labor. Every acre of available land should be producing. Advantage should be taken of every daylight hour. It must not be a case of how much can we make. It must be a case of "right" with those who have gone overseas, but in our way, fight to win the war. Where that spirit pervades will be found the spirit of the patriotic American. There is no difficulty in securing land in any of the states. It may be rented on easy terms or purchased at low prices, and there should be little difficulty arranging with bankers to get the necessary funds to carry on operations. Should you not be able to get what you want in your own state, Western Canada offers an immense wide field for operations at the lowest possible cost, and Americans are welcomed with open arms. Homesteads of 160 acres each may be had on easy conditions, and other lands may be purchased at low prices on easy terms. The yields of all kinds of small grains are heavy. The prospects for a 1917 crop are excellent, and it looks today as if there would be as good a return as at any time in the past, and when it is realized that there have been yields of forty and forty-five bushels of wheat over large areas this should be encouraging. Now that the two countries are allies and the cause is a common one there should be no hesitation in accepting whatever offer seems to be the best in order to increase the production so necessary, and which should it not be met, will prove a serious menace. Particulars as to Canadian lands, whether for purchase or homestead, may be had on application to any Canadian Government Agent—Advertisement.

*"Jam Rolls."*

Struck by the notice, "Iron Sinks," in an ironmonger's shop window, a wag went inside and said that he was perfectly aware of the fact that "iron sank."

Alive to the situation, the smart shopkeeper retaliated:

"Yes, and time flies, but wine vaults, sulphur springs, jam rolls, grass slopes, music stands, Niagara falls, moonlight walks, holiday trips, Indian rubber tires, the organ stops, trade returns and—"

But the visitor had bolted. After collecting his thoughts, he returned, and, showing his head at the doorway, shouted: "Yes, I know, and marble buoys."

*"Couldn't Stay Behind."*

A riding master was taking his usual stroll around the exercise ground when he came across a recruit trying his best to get his horse to jump a fence. After watching him for some time, he went up to the man and exclaimed:

"My good fellow, how do you expect to get that horse to go when you've only got one spur on?"

The recruit, after looking at his boots, replied:

"Well, sir, if I can only get that side of the horse to go, the other one is bound to keep up with him."

*"Important to Mothers."*

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

*Signature of Charles Fletcher*  
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Stocking Up.

Conversation overheard on the train: "Understand you're in the Home Defense League?"

"Yep. I was out all night."

"What doin'?"

"Watching the water tower."

"Watching the water tower?"

"Yep. Come on and help us."

"Not me. Look here, old man; it's going to be only a little while before we have home-dry prohibition in this country, and I haven't got any time to waste watching water."—New York Evening Post.

*"General Worry Note."*

Nothing has alarmed us more in years than the talk of a general substitution of kilts for trousers. We do not think we would look well in kilts.—New Orleans States.

*"Total Loss."*

Mrs. Knicker—"As a patriotic duty we should eat the perishable things." Mrs. Becker—"Everything is perishable when Jack sits down at the table."—Life.

When at the age of forty a man meets a woman he vainly loved at twenty he realizes that luck was with him, after all.

*"When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy"*

No Insurance—Just Eye Control, 50 cents at Drugstore or mail.

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

THE RED CROSS--  
WHAT-HOW-WHY

By Charles Lee Bryson

S NOW constituted, the American Red Cross is but 12 years old. It was chartered by congress in 1903, and is protected by various laws passed since that date. But it owes its existence to the convention of Geneva, held in 1863, and the treaty—often called the Red Cross treaty—or 1864, at which a number of civilized nations agreed that each should form an organization for the relief of the wounded in war, and that this organization of each should be respected by all the others.

The most powerful immediate force making for this treaty was a little paper written by Henri Dunant, a Swiss, describing the horrors of the battlefield of Solferino. He visited that battlefield after the French, Italian and Austrian armies had fought over it and had left 30,000 wounded to die uncared for.

Very briefly stated, the American Red Cross is an organization to relieve human suffering, and its aim is to prepare, in time of peace and quiet, for its relief work in war, disaster or pestilence.

It works under the protection and with the aid of the government, and being international in its scope, is recognized by and works in harmony with similar organizations in all civilized countries. But its strength comes from the people directly, who give of their time, their money and their lives to it.

Its work for being is the same that has called into existence our hospitals, our asylum-charity organizations—even our physicians—because it stands for a work which must be done and which cannot be done except by preparation in advance. Until the Red Cross was organized, the wounded on the battlefield and the victims of civil disaster alike had to go without care until amateur relief could be organized after the need had become imperative.

It is the Red Cross works in all its manifold activities. The heads of the organization—and that means the heads of the nation—determine what is needed, and through the division directors to the chapters goes the word of what Washington wants—and instantly the people, whom rests the Red Cross, begin to supply it.

Belgium was violated, and ten millions of helpless civilians left starving and freezing. The Red Cross to the rescue, and at President Wilson's call money and supplies were raised and sent over, to be there distributed by Red Cross agents.

Serbia was crushed, and stricken with typhus fever. There went the American Red Cross, with strong and capable surgeons and skilled nurses, backed by money and medicines and supplies furnished by the Red Cross. It cost the lives of some of the finest of the Red Cross workers, but typhus was stamped out and thousands upon thousands saved.

There was an earthquake at Messina, Italy. The American Red Cross was there with surgeons and nurses, food and clothing—yes, even with portable frame houses "made in America" to house the victims until they could rebuild their homes.

There was a great famine in China. There, too, was the American Red Cross, not only helping the starving, but with a commission of some of the most famous engineers of the war department, to whom China intrusted the task of spending \$50,000,000 on a system of works to prevent the overflow of the great river which yearly destroyed crops and caused famine.

That is how the Red Cross works.

Why the work is done by the Red Cross is easiest of all to explain, though perhaps least understood by the public. It is because the work of preparing beforehand to meet unforeseen emergencies, and of alleviating human suffering, has never been undertaken by any other agency. In the words of the old saw, "everybody's business is nobody's business."

It seems almost incredible, but after all the centuries of war and agony, no nation in history ever went to war with an organization capable of caring for the wounded on the battlefield, to say nothing of the victims of rapine, disease, famine and pestilence that stalked across the land after the armies.

Never, until this present year of grace, has there ever been a base hospital organized, in time of peace, to care for the wounded after a battle. There is a small medical corps with the army, yes; but it can merely pass the wounded back to field and evacuation hospitals, giving only a temporary dressing—often not even that. There are always home hospitals, too. But the gap between them, now filled by base hospital organizations, has never heretofore been filled until thousands lay on the field dying of thirst and fever and loss of blood for lack of that very thing.

After the battle of the Marne, in the present war, the Red Cross facilities were so limited that men lay in the scorching sun on the battlefield for two, three, four, and even five, days with not even a drop of water, nor a bandage on their wounds. It cost thousands of arms and legs that could have been saved, cost many a life needlessly spent, and the anguish endured can never be told.

Then, and not before, Mr. O'Connor took train for the scene, and when he arrived, found his orders being carried out. He took personal charge, aided by the chairman and committees of the Indianapolis and other nearby chapters, and the work of rehabilitation went swiftly forward.

While the director was still at Newcastle he received a message that an even worse disaster had befallen New Albany. Again sending orders by wire for surgeons, nurses, investigators and supplies, he took train for the scene of the latest calamity, and again he arrived to find the system already at work. The living were cared for and work found for them, the dead buried, and all with the least possible delay and disorganization of the daily life of the community.

The June number of the Red Cross Magazine contains a succinct account of the concrete relief work accomplished.

The work of organizing base hospitals illustrates the forehand methods of the Red Cross.

With a clarity of vision for which the country now blesses him, Colonel Keen called last autumn for the Red Cross to organize for the army and navy with the least possible delay 36 base hospital units. He did not want hospital buildings—what he wanted was 36 units of surgeons, dentists, apothecaries, orderlies, nurses and assistants, with all the cots, mattresses, bedding, laboratory apparatus, bandages, splints, surgical shirts, bed gowns, and the thousands of things that must be had before a single wounded man can be properly cared for. Each of these 36 base hospital units will be to be enrolled and trained, all their permanent equipment bought, and all their consumable supplies bought or made, boxed, labeled and stored, so that the whole could be shipped by train or steamer on notice of a day or two.

Instantly, all over the country, the division directors passed the word to their chapters, and the various committees took up the work of forming base hospital units. Under the supervision of Washington itself the surgeons and nurses were chosen and enrolled. Purchasing agents bought at the lowest possible price the equipment. Under each chapter engaged in the work a committee on hospital supplies got standard patterns and specifications from the war department, and set hundreds of thousands of women to sewing on the bandages, wound dressings and hospital garments.

Each member of the Red Cross above the one-dollar class gets the Red Cross Magazine free, a dollar of the dues going to the publication. The circulation, which was only 25,000 three years ago, is now about 200,000, and growing by leaps of 50,000 at a time. It has been predicted by men in the position to know best that within a few years it will be making \$250,000 a year clear profit for the Red Cross, instead of costing \$10,000 a month, as it did until a short time ago.

Under the national organization at Washington, the territory of the United States is divided into seven great divisions, each under the supervision of a division director, responsible to Washington, and standing between the national officers and the state and local organizations.

The unit of the Red Cross system is the chapter. This always covers some definite territory, usually

the same thousands of stars used on Old Glory each year are cut out by a cutting machine, which manages the eight different sizes needed: The stars on the reverse are simply pieces of cloth basted to the blue field. An operator using a "zigzag" machine stitches around the edge of the star, which has been cut out by machine; this makes a star pattern on the piece of cloth.

To prevent their ashes falling an inventor has patented a tubular receptacle that slides along a pin to be thrust into cigars.

English experts are carrying on extensive tests of the value of coal gas for annealing, tempering, hardening and melting metals.

Propellers made of pressed steel, lacquered to give them perfectly smooth surfaces, are the last word in airplane construction.

Among the latest sanitary appliances for public eating places is a spoon pressed from paper that can be thrown away after using.

## SOME POSTSCRIPTS

To help in picking fruit a Californian has patented a thimble with knife blade at the end.

A new burglar-proof lock resembles a hinge and the bolts drop perpendicular into sockets.

Paper clubs for policemen, practically indestructible, have been invented by an Englishman.

A parachute invented by a Frenchman can be guided by pulling cords that draw in its sides.

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## HOW FLAGS ARE MADE

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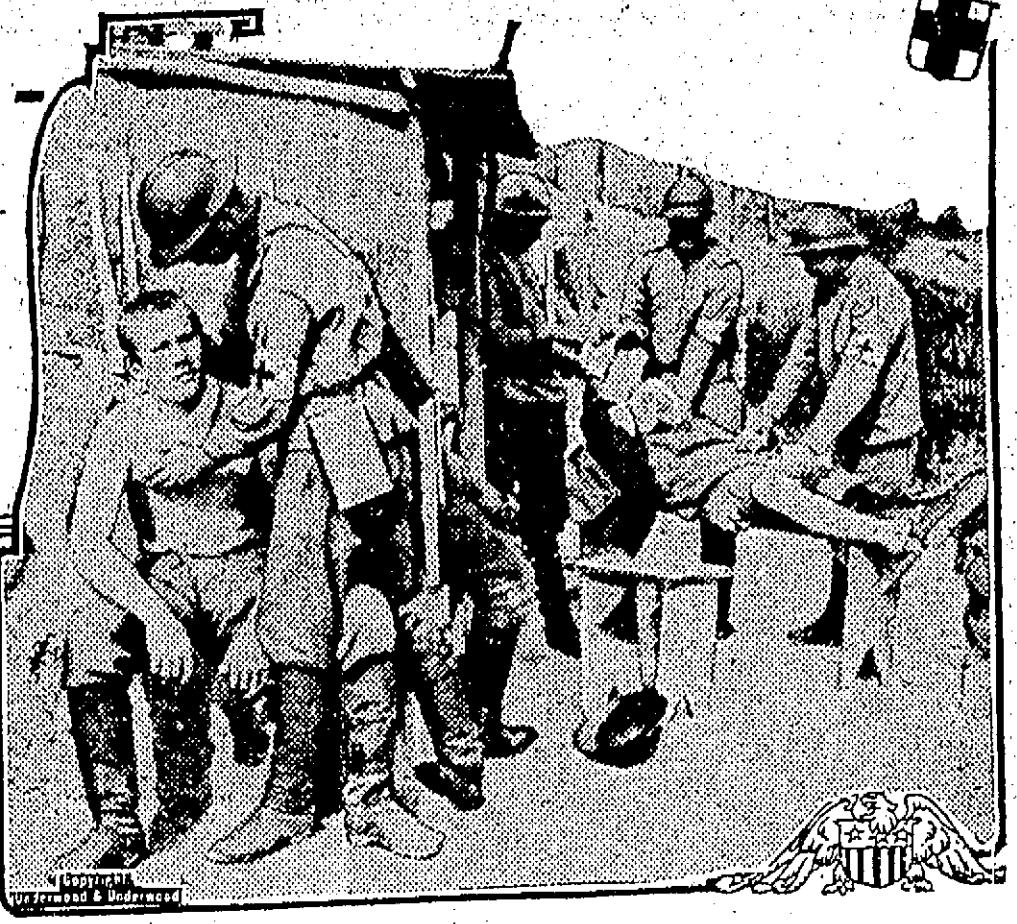
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## An Amateur Burglar

By Alva Jordan Garth

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

They were like lovely birds shut into pretty gilded cages, most of those girls on the tenth floor of the Exchange building, all but one and that was Natalie Durham. Away back at the end of the long hall two old lumber rooms had been sublet by Jasper Hull, lawyer, and there Natalie was.

Natalie occasionally sighed, as the other birds, freed for the lunch hour, went fluttering to the elevator chirping happily and a gay plummage, she could hardly be blamed. Natalie was poor and her first effort to secure a place to work had met with disappointment.

She dressed plain, she was serious because the problems of life faced her with gravity, and was not altogether experienced as either stenographer or typist.

"I will pay you six dollars a week just to sit around and do a little copying and watch the office." Hull had told her, but the copying became so onerous that she had to take some of it home to do evenings and during the daytime Hull kept her fully employed at the typewriter.

"I'm slow now, I will confess," Natalie philosophized, "but I am getting good practice. I won't stay here when I get trained and capable, not a half a dozen times what Mr. Hull pays me."

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## GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, July 10, 1917

Published by  
W. A. DRUMB & A. B. SUTOR

Entered at the postoffice at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second class mail matter.

Subscription Price—Per year, \$1.50; 6 months, 75c; 3 months, 40c; if paid in advance.

Published every Thursday at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin. Telephone Number 824

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RUN OVER BY A LARGE TOURING CAR AND LIVES

MARSHFIELD HERALD: A distressing accident happened Tuesday afternoon in front of Liss's drug store, that came near costing the life of a small boy. The victim was the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dawson, who reside at West B street, who attempted to cross the street in front of a large touring car, driven by Peter Paul of Roselville in which was seated a wedding party. The boy was riding a bicycle and in passing in front of the car the wheel was struck knocking the boy to the pavement. Unable to stop, both wheels passed over the boy's body. Many witnesses say the accident and all save the life of the boy had been crushed out, but it was quite the contrary. He was hurried to the Marshfield Clinic office for an examination of his injuries. Members of the Wisconsin Bankers Association are presenting a solid line in the silo advance, and are offering financial aid to farmers who need aid for this purpose. The bankers know that a silo is a worth-while investment. They know that it takes money to increase production, and they are willing to meet the farmers half way.

COUNTIES BOOST FOR SILOS

Wisconsin counties are all taking active part in the statewide silo building campaign now in full blast.

The State Council of Agriculture, the State Council of Defense, and local farm bureaus in charge of temporary field agents are regular agricultural representatives.

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GOOD TERMS OFFERED

Manufacturers and dealers in silos and silago machinery who do business in Wisconsin are endeavoring to make prices and terms attractive to prospective silo users this year. Wisconsin is at present one of the important selling fields for local agents for the output of about 38 different silo factories, 14 of these being located within the state.

EIGHT WELL ESTABLISHED REASONS WHY

WISCONSIN FARMERS ARE BUILDING Silos THIS YEAR

Letters have been sent to the Secretaries of the Council of Defense of the state, warning the farmers not to contact their potatoe for the fall crop to commission merchants. The letter says that reports have been received by the State Council of Defense to the effect that potato dealers in the market will do the work of the commission men are at this time contracting with the farmers to interfere with the sickle registers properly, and is a method of remedying non-alignment which should be discouraged.

"Mowers that do not carry special

aligning devices can often be fixed up well enough by replacing the cutter bar

or the sickle and the mow

er will have become thrown out of

a straight line with each other. This

together with poor lubrication of the working parts, or a dull and battered sickle, make the days of the sharp scythe seem Paradise in comparison.

"When the outer end of the cutter bar drops back, much of the power is consumed by the increased friction of the inside shoe parts," explains a special representative at the college of agriculture. "This friction causes increased draft. Non-alignment is thought to be caused by wear in the hinge joints between the cutter bar and mower frame, and usually does not develop until a machine has been used for three or four seasons."

"Mowers sometimes have special

aligning adjustments which make it

quite easy to bring the cutter bar in

line with the pitman. It is a mistake

to think that the adjustment of either

the pitman bar or drag bar will do the

work. The shortening of the drag bar

tends to interfere with the sickle

registering properly, and is a method

of remedying non-alignment which

should be discouraged.

"Mowers that do not carry special

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working parts, or a dull and battered

sickle, make the days of the sharp scythe seem Paradise in comparison.

"Failure to clean and attend to the

cutter bar parts regularly may cause

stuck draft. Replace badly worn clips,

wearing plates and ledger plates at

once and save trouble.

"Be sure that the sickle centers

properly. Try it carefully, and note

how it slides. When the sickle does

not cut well the stubble will be

ripped in spots. By centering the

stroke at the termination of the sickle

sections should rest in the center of the

guards.

"Never use oil on the blades of the

center, as these come in contact with

the juices from the grass and clover,

and soon form a bad gum that sticks

the parts and causes hard draft.

Oil may be used, however, on the

sickle head, and plenty of it should

be applied here and at other wearing

joints."

FIVE MILE CREEK

Mrs. Fred Leach of Milwaukee is

visiting her parents, Mr. and K. A.

Hansen.

Miss Louise Hansen spent a couple

of days last week with friends in

Stevens Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Art Zuege of Grand

Rapids visited at the Frank Buss

home Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vochinski and

daughter Salena who have been vis-

iting at the home of Mrs. J. Lont-

kowski left Friday for their home in

Nekoosa.

Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Hansen were

Grand Rapids shoppers Saturday.

Allen Hall of Grand Rapids trans-

acted business here one day.

Mrs. Fred Leach spent Saturday

and Sunday with friends in Birn

and Nekoosa.

Robt. Hannaman has his house

nearly completed, and it will be a

very nice residence.

Charles and Myrna Dethloff were

shoppers in Grand Rapids last Thurs-

day.

Vincent Potts of Stevens Point

spent Wednesday and Thursday at

the Lontkowski home.

Wedding bells will soon be ringing

down at the Ten Mile. Boys, get

your cow bells ready.

ORSON P. COCHRAN

PIANO TUNER

Best work guaranteed. Call tele-

phone 233, or at the house, 447

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**FARM MORE LAND**

Cultivate for the Soldier at the Front.

This question of conservation of food has become so agitated by those who have a knowledge of what it means in the preservation of life, who have made a study of the food conditions, and the requirements of the country, that it is beginning to arouse the entire nation. The economist whose duty it is to study the output and compare it with the consumption, sees a rapidly creeping up of one on the other, and, when the appetite of consumption gets a headway on the output, where will the nation be? It is time the people were aroused, for there is danger ahead unless the intelligence of the people is awakened to the facts. The crop of 1917 will be less than an average one, and see the work it has to perform. It has to feed the man producing it, and he is of less efficiency today than a year ago. His strength has been reduced by the drawing away of the thousands from the farms, who are now in the ranks of the consumer instead of in that of the producer. There is an inverse ratio here that can only be understood when confronted with the appalling figures presented by those in charge of the conservation work. The army has to be fed, dependents cared for, the navy has to have provisions, and we cannot sit idly by and see the women and children of the country across the sea starve. There is such a great call for active participation in the matter of providing food, that those who are left at home in charge of this work have a responsibility placed upon them fully as great as has the man at the front who has gone out to protect the homes, the sanctity and the honor of those who are left behind. The producer should think only of this; there should be economy, not only of labor. Every acre of available land should be producing. Advantage should be taken of every daylight hour. It must not be a case of how much can we make. It must be a case of "light" with those who have gone overseas, but in our way, fight to win the war. Where that spirit pervades will be found the spirit of the patriotic American. There is no difficulty in securing land in any of the states. It may be rented on easy terms or purchased at low prices, and there should be little difficulty arranging with bankers to get the necessary funds to carry on operations. Should you not be able to get what you want in your own state, Western Canada offers an immense wide field for operations at the lowest possible cost, and Americans are welcomed with open arms. Homesteads of 160 acres each may be had on easy conditions, and other lands may be purchased at low prices on easy terms. The yields of all kinds of small grains are heavy. The prospects for a 1917 crop are excellent, and it looks today as if there would be as good a return as at any time in the past, and when it is realized that there have been yields of forty and forty-five bushels of wheat over large areas this should be encouraging. Now that the two countries are allies and the cause is a common one there should be no hesitation in accepting whatever offer seems to be the best in order to increase the production so necessary, and which should it not be met, will prove a serious menace. Particulars as to Canadian lands, whether for purchase or homestead, may be had on application to any Canadian Government Agent.—Advertisement.

"Jam Rolls."

Struck by the notice, "Iron Sinks," in an ironmonger's shop window, a wag went inside and said that he was perfectly aware of the fact that "iron sank."

Alive to the situation, the smart shopkeeper retaliated:

"Yes, and time flies, but wine vaults, sulphur springs, jam rolls, grass slopes, music stands, Niagara falls, moonlight walks, holiday trips, Indian rubber tires, the organ stops, trade marks, and—"

But the visitor had bolted. After collecting his thoughts, he returned and, showing his head at the doorway, shouted: "Yes, I know, and marble busts!"

**Couldn't Stay Behind.**

A riding master was taking his usual stroll around the exercise ground when he came across a recruit trying his best to get his horse to jump a fence. After watching him for some time, he went up to the man and exclaimed:

"My good fellow, how do you expect to get that horse to go when you've only got one spur ear?"

The recruit, after looking at his boots, replied:

"Well, sir, if I can only get that side of the horse to go, the other one is bound to keep up with him."

**Important to Mothers.**

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the signature of *Charles Fletcher*.

In use for over 30 years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Stocking Up.

Conversation overhead on the train:

"Understand you're in the Home Defense league?"

"Yep. I was out all right."

"What doin'?"

"Watching the water tower."

"Watching the water tower?"

"Yep. Come on and help us."

"Not me. Look here, old man; it's going to be only a little while before we have home-dry prohibition in this country, and I haven't got any time to waste watching water."—New York Evening Post.

**General Worry Note.**

Nothing has alarmed us more in years than the talk of a general substitution of kits for trousers. We do not think we would look well in kits.—New Orleans States.

**Total Loss.**

Mrs. Kulecker—"As a patriotic duty we should eat the perishable things." Mrs. Becker—"Everything is perishable when Jack sits down at the table."—Life.

When at the age of forty man meets a woman he vainly loves it twenty he realizes that luck was with him, after all.

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No Mourning—Just Eye Comfort. 10 cents at druggists' and mail. Write for Free Eye Book.  
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# THE RED CROSS-- WHAT-HOW-WAY

By Charles Lee Bryson



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But Dunant saw—and heard—the horrors there, and he told so much of it that he was able to get the leading nations to send delegates to the Geneva convention, and so started the movement which has now developed into the Red Cross. A fine account of this development was in the Red Cross Magazine of May, 1917.

Though now established a leader in humanitarian work, the United States was then so little interested in the Red Cross that the treaty was not signed until 1882. But in 1905 the government awoke, at least in part, to this opportunity, and chartered the American Red Cross as it is today. The president of the United States is the active head of the Red Cross, and presides at its meetings. So little influence has politics in this work of mercy that former President Taft is chairman of the central committee, appointed by President Wilson. And the present writer wishes to say that though he has been connected more or less closely with headquarters of the central division for two and a half years, he actually does not know the politics of another officer of either national or local organization. Life snakes in Ireland, politick in the Red Cross is not.

The government of the American Red Cross is in a central committee of eighteen members, six appointed by the president of the United States, the others elected by representatives of the members. And since the president himself is chosen by the people, the policy of the entire Red Cross is unity very closely alike to the government and to the people. Since a central committee of eighteen is too unwieldy to transact routine business with dispatch, power is further concentrated in an executive committee of seven members, of whom five constitute a quorum. The chairman of the executive committee must, by law, be the chairman of the central committee.

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Under former President Taft on the central committee are such men as Brig. Gen. Charles Bird of the United States Army; Rear Admiral William C. Drasler, surgeon general of the United States navy; Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army; Robert Lansing, United States secretary of state; Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, and Judge W. W. Morrow.

The work of the national organization is carried on under three great departments: One for military relief; one for civilian relief, and one for chapters. The composition of each will be briefly outlined.

The department of military relief is under Col. Jefferson Randolph Keen, United States army medical corps, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson. Under him are the medical bureau, in charge of the medical personnel of base hospitals, the first aid instruction; the nursing bureau, in charge of nurses and aids for base hospitals, and women's classes in training; the service units to care for soldiers and sailors—anabulane companies, base hospitals, nurse detachments, sanitary detachments and general hospitals; and the Red Cross supply service, for the buying, storing and shipping of all kinds of supplies.

The department of civilian relief is under Ernest P. Bleckley, director general, with a long record of personal service in disaster relief. His department controls all relief work at domestic and foreign disasters of fire, flood and pestilence; the relief of noncombatants; care of discharged soldiers and sailors; training in volunteer civilian relief; and special committees as needed on local disaster, care of refugees and other hundred sub-jets.

Now the Red Cross operates as perhaps best told by citing some of the concrete examples of its work. To begin with, two of the most recent instances of civilian disaster relief, take the form of which devasted Newcastle and New Albany, Ind., at intervals of about two weeks.

When Newcastle was laid in ruins with the loss of a score of lives, and several hundred persons made homeless and thrown out of work, the present writer learned the situation through telephone and long distance telephone messages to the press, notified Director John J. O'Connor what calling for Red Cross nurses, surgeons, trained investigators, and arranging with Washington for whatever funds might be needed to start the work of rescuing the survivors, feeding and housing them, getting them back to work, and collecting, identifying and burying the dead. All night long, from his room in Chicago, he was putting this, that and the other agency to work at the end of a wire, and the dawn of the next day saw order coming out of chaos.

Then, and not before, Mr. O'Connor took train for the scene, and when he arrived, found his orders being carried out. He took personal charge, and the chairman of the medical bureau, and the director of nursing, in charge of nurses and aids for base hospitals, and women's classes in training; the service units to care for soldiers and sailors—anabulane companies, base hospitals, nurse detachments, sanitary detachments and general hospitals; and the Red Cross supply service, for the buying, storing and shipping of all kinds of supplies.

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The June number of the Red Cross Magazine contains a succinct account of the splendid relief work accomplished.

The work of organizing base hospitals illustrates the foreshadowed methods of the Red Cross.

With a clarity of vision for which the country now blesses him, Colonel Keen called last autumn for the Red Cross to organize for the army and navy with the least possible delay 36 base hospital units. He did not want hospital buildings—what he wanted was 36 units of surgeons, dentists, apothecaries, orderlies, nurses and assistants, with all the corps, matresses, bedding, laboratory apparatus, bandages, splints, surgical sutures, bed gowns, and the thousands of things that must be had before a single wounded man can be properly cared for. Each of these 36 base hospital units would be to be enrolled and trained, all their permanent equipment bought, and all their consumable supplies bought or made, boxed, labeled and stored, so that the whole could be shipped by train or steamer on notice of a day or two.

Instantly, all over the country, the division directors passed the word to their chapters, and the various committees took up the work of forming base hospital units. Under the supervision of Washington itself the surgeons and nurses were chosen and enrolled. Purchasing agents bought at the lowest possible price the equipment. Under each chapter engaged in the work a committee on hospital supplies got standard patterns and specifications from the war department, and set hundreds of women to sewing on the bandages, wound dressings and hospital garments.

All that was done before the United States

had any kind of organization.

The unit of the Red Cross above the one-dollar class gets the Red Cross Magazine free, part of the dues going to the publication. The circulation, which was only 25,000 three years ago, is now about 200,000, and growing by leaps of 50,000 at a time. It has been predicted by men in the position to know best that within a few years it will be making \$250,000 a year clear profit for the Red Cross, instead of costing \$10,000 a month, as it did until a short time ago.

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The unit of the Red Cross system is the chapter. This always covers some definite territory, usually

## SOME POSTSCRIPTS

To help in picking fruit a California man patented a thimble with a knife blade at the end.

A new burglar-proof lock resembles a hinge and the bolts drop perpendicularly into sockets.

Paper clubs for policemen, practically indestructible, have been invented by an Englishman.

A parachute invented by a Frenchman can be guided by pulling cords that draw in its sides.

To prevent their ashes falling an inventor has patented a tubular receptacle that slides along a pipe to be thrust into cigars.

English experts are carrying on extensive tests of the value of coal gas for annealing, tempering, hardening and drawing metals.

Propellers made of pressed steel, in factured to give them perfectly smooth surfaces, are the last word in airplane construction.

Among the latest sanitary appliances for public eating places is a spoon pressed from paper that can be thrown away after using.

Total Loss.

Mrs. Kulcker—"As a patriotic duty we should eat the perishable things." Mrs. Becker—"Everything is perishable when Jack sits down at the table."—Life.

When at the age of forty man meets a woman he vainly loves it twenty he realizes that luck was with him, after all.

**When Your Eyes Need Care**

Try Murine Eye Remedy  
No Mourning—Just Eye Comfort. 10 cents at druggists' and mail. Write for Free Eye Book.  
**MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO**

## HOW FLAGS ARE MADE

The many thousands of stars used on Old Glory each year are cut out by a cutting machine, which manages the eight different sizes needed. The stars on the reverse are simply pieces of cloth fastened to the blue side. An operator uses a "zigzag" machine stitched around the edge of the star, which takes all the time of an woman's time for a full month. The flag, consisting of a blue ground with the coat of arms or

lasted on the reverse, and the excess material is cut with scissors by a "trimmer." These vary in dimensions from 14 inches in diameter down to 2 inches. But of all the flags of the United States, the president's flag entails the most labor. To make it requires all of one woman's time for a full month. The flag, consisting of a blue ground with the coat of arms or

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## FARM MORE LAND

Cultivate for the Soldier at the Front.

This question of conservation of food has become so agitated by those who have a knowledge of what it means in the preservation of life, who have made a study of the food conditions, and the requirements of the country, that it is beginning to arouse the entire nation. The economist whose duty it is to study the output and compare it with the consumption, sees a rapidly creeping up of one on the other, and when the appetite of consumption gets a headway on the output, where will the nation be? It is time the people were aroused, for there is danger ahead unless the intelligence of the people is awakened to the facts. The crop of 1917 will be less than an average one, and the work it has to perform, it has to feed the man producing it, and he is of less efficiency today than a year ago. His strength has been reduced by the drawing away of the thousands from the farms, who are now in the ranks of the consumer instead of in that of the producer. There is an inverse ratio here that can only be understood when confronted with the appalling figures presented by those in charge of the conservation work. The army has to be fed, dependents cared for, the navy has to have provisions, and we cannot sit idly by and see the women and children of the countries across the sea starve. There is such a great call for active participation in the matter of providing food, that those who are left at home in charge of this work have a responsibility placed upon them fully as great as has the man at the front who has gone out to protect the homes, the sanctity and the honor of those who are left behind. The producer should think only of this; there should be economy, not only of labor. Every acre of available land should be producing. Advantage should be taken of every daylight hour. It must not be a case of how much we can make. It must be a case of "fight" with those who have gone overseas, but in our way, fight to win the war. Where that spirit pervades will be found the spirit of the patriotic American. There is no difficulty in securing land in any of the states. It may be rented on easy terms or purchased at low prices, and there should be little difficulty arranging with bankers to get the necessary funds to carry on operations. Should you not be able to get what you want in your own state, Western Canada offers an immense wide field for operations at the lowest possible cost, and Americans are welcomed with open arms. Homesteads of 160 acres each may be had on easy conditions, and other lands may be purchased at low prices on easy terms. The yields of all kinds of small grains are heavy. The prospects for a 1917 crop are excellent, and it looks today as if there would be as good a return as at any time in the past, and when it is realized that there have been yields of forty and forty-five bushels of wheat over large areas this should be encouraging. Now that the two countries are allies and the cause is a common one there should be no hesitation in accepting whatever offer seems to be the best in order to increase the production so necessary, and which should not be met, will prove a serious menace. Particulars as to Canadian lands, whether for purchase or homestead, may be had on application to any Canadian Government Agent—Advertisement.

## "Jam Rolls."

Struck by the notice, "Iron Sinks," in an ironmonger's shop window, a wag went inside and said that he was perfectly aware of the fact that "iron sank."

Alive to the situation, the smart shopkeeper retorted:

"Yes, and time flies, but wine vaults, sulphur springs, jam rolls, glass slopes, music stands, Niagara falls, moonlight walks, holiday trips, Indian rubber tires, the organ stops, trade returns, and—"

But the visitor had bolted. After collecting his thoughts, he returned, and, showing his head at the doorway, shouted: "Yes, I know, and marble busts."

## Couldn't Stay Behind.

A riding master was taking his usual stroll around the exercise ground when he came across a recruit trying his best to get his horse to jump a fence. After watching him for some time, he went up to the man and exclaimed:

"My good fellow, how do you expect to get that horse to go when you've only got one spur out?"

The recruit, after looking at his boots, replied:

"Well, sir, if I can only get that side of the horse to go, the other one is bound to keep up with him."

## Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it is safe.

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*.

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Stocking Up. Conversation overheard on the train:

"Understand you're in the Home Defense league?"

"Yep. I was out all night."

"What doin'?"

"Watching the water tower."

"Watching the water tower?"

"Yep. Come on and help us."

"Not, no. Look here, old man; it's going to be only a little while before we have bone-dry prohibition in this country, and I haven't got any time to waste watching water!"—New York Evening Post.

## Total Loss.

Mrs. Knickerbocker—"As a patriotic duty we should put the perishable things," Mrs. Bochner—"Everything is perishable when Jack sits down at the table." Life.

When at the age of forty a man meets a woman he vainly loved at twenty he realizes that luck was with him, after all.

## When Your Eyes Need Care.

Try Murine Eye Remedy. Contains 50 cent at druggist of mail. Write for Free Book.

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

## THE RED CROSS-WHAT-HOW-WAY

By Charles Lee Bryson

S NOW constituted, the American Red Cross is but 12 years old. It was chartered by congress in 1905, and is protected by various laws passed since that date. But it owes its existence to the convention of Geneva, held in 1863, and the treaty—often called the Red Cross treaty—of 1864, at which a number of civilized nations agreed that each should form an organization for the relief of the wounded in war, and that this organization of each should be respected by all the others.

The most powerful immediate force working for this treaty was a little paper written by Henri Dunant, a Swiss, describing the horrors of the battlefield of Solferino. He visited that battlefield after the French, Italian and Austrian

armies had fought over it and had left 30,000 wounded to die uncared for.

Very briefly stated, the American Red Cross is an organization to relieve human suffering, and its aim is to prepare, in time of peace and quiet, for its relief work in war, disaster or pestilence.

It works under the protection and with the aid of the government, and, because national in its scope, is recognized by any works in harmony with similar organizations in civilized countries. But its strength comes from the people directly, who give of their time, their money and their lives to it.

Its reason for being is the same that has called into existence our hospitals, our asylums, our charity organizations, our private physicians—because it stands for a work which must be done and which cannot be done except by preparation in advance. Until the Red Cross was organized, the wounded on the battlefield and the victims of civil disaster alike had to go without care until amateur relief could be organized after the need had become imperative.

a large city or a county—sometimes several counties.

The chapter is governed, on a smaller scale, very much as the Red Cross as a whole is governed. It has its chairman and other officers, a board of directors and its executive committee, in whose hands the active work is carried on. In

large chapters an executive secretary usually does most of the active work of the executive committee.

Each chapter is divided into a section for military relief and a section for civilian relief, much as the national organization is divided. And each section has its committees to carry out the various activities.

The section for military relief has its committees on: Red Cross; Instruction; hospital supplies; warehousing and shipping; supplies for fighting men, and special committees for such work as organizing hospital companies, sanitary detachments, surgical sections and supply depots.

The section for civilian relief has its committees on: Care of families of soldiers and sailors; relief for noncombatants; care of discharged soldiers and sailors; training in volunteer civilian relief, and special committees as needed on local disaster, care of refugees and other kindred subjects.

How closely the Red Cross is identified with the government is shown by tracing, briefly, the positions held by its officers. As has been said, the president of the United States is president, and he appoints the chairman of the central committee and six of its members. The chairman of the central committee is also chairman of the executive committee of seven. The treasurer of the Red Cross is John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency of the United States, and the counselor of the Red Cross is John W. Davis, United States senator general.

Under former President Taft on the central committee are such men as Brig. Gen. Charles Bird of the United States Army; Rear Admiral William C. Brasted, surgeon general of the United States navy; Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army; Robert Lansing, United States secretary of state; Frank K. Lane, secretary of the interior, and Judge W. W. Morrow.

The work of the national organization is carried on under three great departments: One for military relief; one for civilian relief, and one for chapters. The composition of each will be briefly outlined.

The department of military relief is under Col.

Jefferson Randolph Keen, United States army medical corps, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson. Under him are the medical bureau, in charge of the medical personnel of base hospitals, the first aid instruction; the nursing bureau, in charge of nurses and nurse aids for base hospitals, and women's classes in training; the service units to care for soldiers and sailors; ambulance companies, base hospitals, nurse detachments, sanitary detachments and general hospitals; and the Red Cross supply service, for the buying, storing and shipping of all kinds of supplies.

The department of civilian relief is under Ernest P. Bicknell, director general, with a long record of personal service in disaster relief. His department controls all relief work at domestic and foreign disasters of fire, flood and pestilence; the care of the families of soldiers and sailors; the town and country nursing service; and the sale of Christmas seals for the stamping out of tuberculosis.

The department of chapters is under E. H. Wells, director of chapters. It deals through the directors of the nine territorial divisions, with the organization of new chapters, and the membership campaigns in those already formed.

The Red Cross Magazine, at first little more than monthly bulletins which told, briefly, the doings of the organization, has now grown into a splendid publication (valued recently at \$1,000,000), which tells by clear pictures and vivid stories the history of the Red Cross for each month all over the world.

Each member of the Red Cross above the one-dollar class gets the Red Cross Magazine free, part of the dues going to the publication. The circulation, which was only 25,000 three years ago, is now about 200,000, and growing by leaps of 50,000 at a time. It has been predicted by men in the position to know best that within a few years it will be making \$250,000 a year clear profit for the Red Cross. Instead of costing \$10,000 a month, as it did until a short time ago,

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The unit of the Red Cross system is the chapter. This always covers some definite territory, usually



## An Amateur Burglar

By Alvah Jordan Garth

Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.

They were like lovely birds shut in pretty gilded cages, most of those girls on the tenth floor of the Exchange building, all but one and that was Natalie Durham. Away back at the end of the long hall two old lumber rooms had been sublet by Jasper Hull, lawyer, and there Natalie worked.

Natalie occasionally sighed, as the other birds, freed for the lunch hour, went fluttering to the elevator chirping happily and a gay plumage, she could hardly be blamed. Natalie was poor and her first effort to secure a place to work had met with disappointment. She dressed plain, she was serious because the problems of life faced her with gravity, and was not altogether experienced as either stenographer or typist.

"I will pay you six dollars a week just to sit around and do a little copying and watch the office," Hull had told her, but the copying became so onerous that she had to take some of it home to do evenings and during the daytime Hull kept her fully employed at the typewriter.

"I will pay you an explanation of my rude, but necessary conduct," he said, "and I wish to make it now," spoke Gerald Hope.

Then he told Natalie that he was the brother of Mrs. Inez Burleigh, whom Hull had been blackmailing. He had seen no hope of putting an end to the persecution, save by robbing the lawyer in turn of the fatal letters.

"Which I did not succeed in securing," he said seriously, "for when I came to examine the envelope bearing the name of my sister, I found nothing but blank sheets."

"Which I placed there, out of pity for your sister," said Natalie at once, "braving the suspicions of Mr. Hull when he discovered the substitution," and she told the whole story, and asked Mr. Hope to accompany her to her home. There she handed him over the letters he so coveted.

"You must come to see my sister," declared Hope, and the visit led to a new friendship for Natalie.

"I was almost daunted in my plot to secure those papers, after I had known you a day or two," said Hope one day, "for I had learned to love you, as I have just told you. So imperative was their possession, however, that I acted the footpath complete."

"For which I forgive you," said Natalie, with a radiant smile, "for it has brought us mutual life-long happiness."

Nothing to Run Into.

"When I was in the railroad business," said Chauncey M. Depew once, "the president of a small line waited on me to request an exchange of courtesies. I interrogated him, and he said proudly:

"On our line, sir, not only is a collision never occurred, but on our line a collision would be impossible."

"Impossible?" said I. "Oh, come; I know that the latest automatic safety devices are excellent things. But impossible is a large word."

"It's literally true, sir," he replied.

"How can it be?" said I.

"Why," said he, "we own only one train"—Railway Employees' Magazine.

More War Knowledge.

A patriotic young woman who has been taking the war situation seriously since the entrance of the United States into the fray, remarked the other evening after a careful perusal of the paper that she could not understand how the German junk dealers had so much influence in determining the course of the war on the part of

Prussia.

Investigation disclosed the fact that she had been studying an article dealing with the attitude of the "junkers" or the party of the landed aristocracy in Prussia.—Indianapolis News.

Respect for the Song.

"Don't you love our song, The Star-Spangled Banner?"

"No," replied Senator Serghum.

"Then why don't you join in the chorus?"

"My friend, the way for me to show real affection for a song is not to try to sing it."

The Patriot From Mayo.

The most disappointed Irishman observed lately in New York was the wild specimen from untamed Mayo who, as he handed in the registration card that he had filled out laboriously, demanded of the clerk: "Gimme me gun. An' where do I roarport?"—Boston Globe.

Also a Separator.

"That summer boarder of ours spends a good deal of time in the dairy. Seems to take a great interest in the separator."

"Well, he's in that the himself."

"Huh."

"He's a divorce lawyer."

Probably the quickest way for a man to get rid of his wife's female acquaintances is to make love to them.

A blind act is never a stepping stone to misfortune.

Grape-Nuts.

Young man brought in a heap of old manuscript sermons to copy. He explained that they originally belonged to an uncle, now dead, once a preacher and that his family wished to preserve them.

At the end of a week he paid Natalie more than liberally for her services. By this time they had become quite well acquainted and Natalie began to look forward with secret pleasure to his visits. One day while he was in the inner office there came a telephone call from the lawyer, who was in court. He requested Natalie to consult the case book in the vault and phone him the names of certain witnesses in a suit he was defending.

The vault was kept always closed and locked, as Mr. Hull, who made loans, kept considerable money there at times. Natalie hurried to it and

was surprised to find it open.

Buried Treasure Recovered.

King John of England is credited with having recovered in the thirteenth century plate, coin and jewels worth \$100,000 or more that had been buried in one place beneath the Roman wall in Northumberland, and it is assumed that similar finds in other places are still possible.

Not Overly Modest.

Here is an advertisement from a Berlin newspaper which does not err on the side of modesty: "A young lady of highly esteemed and noble family, as beautiful as Helen, as thrifty as Penelope, as economical as the Electress Maria of Brandenburg, as sprightly as Madame de Staél, a singer like Mile. Breval, a dancer like La Certe, a pianist like Rosa Kasina, a violinist like Michaelis, a harpist like La Bertrand, a sculptor like Princess Marie d'Orléans, as austere as Le

croce, as charitable as St. Elizabeth of Hungary, as devout as Nightingale, having at command a large fortune, lacking masculine acquaintances, seeks a husband by the newspapers' agency."

Weapons of Bronze Age Found.

A recent fall of silt at Scarborough, in England, has resulted in the discovery of 20 weapons of the bronze age—axes, spears, chisels, gouges, fragments of a sword, etc.

Twelve axes of the socketed type are

in perfect condition.

Don't take chances this year! Use GOOD LUCK RED RUBBERS.

They fit all Standard tires. Experts teach "cold pack" canning use GOOD LUCK rubbers because they won

# FORGET PROFITS; WIN THE WAR

President Wilson Appeals to Business Interests of Country.

## JUST PRICES IS HIS DEMAND

**Business Should Not Take Toll Off Men in Trenches, Says the Chief Executive—Ship Owners Are Condemned.**

Washington.—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests Wednesday to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurance that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"Your patriotism," said the president's appeal, "is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed in the fields of France, or it is not patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

**Condemns Ship Owners.**

The president declared there must be but one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally would be found loyal to the last degree, and that the problem of wartime prices, which he declared will "mean victory or defeat," will be solved rightly through patriotic co-operation.

In unmeasured terms, however, Mr. Wilson condemned the ship owners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles in the path of the government."

**President's Call.**

The president's statement follows: "The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out."

**Promises Just Price.**

"Therefore I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop."

**Must Face the Facts.**

"We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand."

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism."

"Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together."

"It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these tragical months, when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country."

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustains them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor."

"No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unsifted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his money?"

**Assails "Bribery."**

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**Unnecessary Caution.**

Mrs. Yearwood—John, when we were first married you used always to say grace before meals; you never do now."

Yearwood—I am not so much afraid of your cooking now."

**Knew Their Ways.**

"You must diet, madam," said the doctor firmly.

"And by dieting I don't mean eating less at the table and more in the pantry."

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"Our best actor has lost his voice," exclaimed the manager.

"Lucky dog!" replied the orchestra leader. "Now he'll have to go into moving pictures, where he can make a fortune."

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"I understand Jorkins has crooked relations in his business."

"How can you say so? He is noted for his fair dealing."

"Yes, but he has a one-legged cousin in his employ."

wards paid in money not in the mere liberation of the world.

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means."

"Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again, amidst peace and justice?

Appeals to Honor.

"Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain, with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefields, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and piti-ful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy, peaceful fashion, for the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is not patriotism at all.

Full Dollar's Worth.

"Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist."

"Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed in the fields of France, or it is not patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

**Condemns Ship Owners.**

The president declared there must be but one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally would be found loyal to the last degree, and that the problem of wartime prices, which he declared will "mean victory or defeat," will be solved rightly through patriotic co-operation.

In unmeasured terms, however, Mr. Wilson condemned the ship owners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles in the path of the government."

**President's Call.**

The president's statement follows: "The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out."

**Promises Just Price.**

"Therefore I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop."

**Must Face the Facts.**

"We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand."

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism."

"Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together."

"It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these tragical months, when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country."

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## NATIONAL GUARD IS ORDERED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE

Proclamation Tells Men to Be Ready August 5.

### WILL BE SENT INTO CAMPS

Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan Troops Called July 15, Illinois on 25th and Indiana and Missouri on August 5.

Washington, July 10.—Following is President Wilson's proclamation calling the National Guard into the federal service:

"Whereas, The United States of America and the Imperial German government are now at war, and having in view the consequent danger of aggression by a foreign enemy upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for proper protection against possible interference with the execution of the laws of the Union by agents of the enemy, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States and through the governors of the respective states, call into the service of the United States all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard reserve."

"Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed in the fields of France, or it is not patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

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And office block Nation those services w to look latter pleased my fri place. DR. O.

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## GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, July 10, 1917

Published by

W. A. DRUM & A. B. SUTOR

Edited at the postoffice at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

Subscription Price—Per year, \$1.50; 6 months, 75c; 3 months, 40c; if paid in advance.

Published every Thursday at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin. Telephone Number 324

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Obituary Poetry, per line ..... 50c  
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Marsfield Herald: S. A. Williams of Colby was in Marsfield Wednesday and had with him a good-sized piece of the meteor that fell at that place on July 4th. The past week hundreds of people have visited Colby to view the scene of the meteor shower and examine the fragments sent by Mr. Williams on the Jordan farm in the city limits. Mr. Williams says the Colby meteor is one of the largest that has ever fallen and been recovered in this country, weighing over 300 pounds. When it entered the earth it struck a large stone and was broken and splintered, the largest piece weighing about 100 pounds and falling a few feet below the surface. As a terrible explosion occurred just before the meteor struck, an explosion that was heard 20 miles distant from the scene, it is figured that the huge meteor burst when entering the atmosphere that surrounds the earth's surface. This is evidenced from the fact that one of the fragments to fall on the Lathrop church and the other on the Jordan farm, a half mile distant.

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## RUN OVER BY A LARGE TOURING CAR AND LIVES

Marshfield Herald: A distressing accident happened Tuesday afternoon in front of Liese's drug store, that near costing the life of a small boy. The victim, this ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dawson who reside on West street, attempted to cross the street in front of a large touring car, driven by Peter Wolf of Roselville in which was seated a wedding party. The boy was riding a bicycle and in passing in front of the car the wheel was struck knocking the boy to the pavement. Unable to stop both wheels passed over the boy's body. Many witnessed the accident and all supposed the life of the boy had been crushed out, but it was quite the contrary. He was hurried to the Marshfield Clinic office where an examination of the injuries was made. He escaped with a fracture of the left shoulder and a bad bump on the back of his head. He has taken home and at last accounts had nearly recovered from an experience that not one out of a hundred could have passed through without loss of life.

## FARMERS NOT TO CONTRACT POTATOES FOR DELIVERY

Wisconsin farmers who experience trouble with mowing machines may often trace it to "non-alignment"—a condition where the sickle and the pinion have become thrown out of straight line with each other. This together with poor lubrication of the working parts, or a dull and battered sickle section, make the days of the sickle scythe seem Paradise in comparison.

"When the outer end of the cutter drops back, much of the power is consumed by the increased friction on the inside shoe pins, or the friction of the pinion. This friction causes a great draft. Non-alignment is thought to be caused by wear in the hinge joints between the cutter bar and mower frame, and usually does not develop until a machine has been used for three or four seasons."

"Mowers, sometimes have special aligning adjustments which make it easy to bring the cutter bar in line with the pinion. It is a mistake to think that an adjustment of either the sickle or the effect that potato dealers and general commission men are at this time contracting with the farmers as their fall potato crop at prices ranging from 90 cents to \$1.10 per bushel.

The circular states that it is the usual practice of firms of this kind to make a contract with the farmer to take his entire crop at a small deposit, any time from \$25 to \$100, depending upon the size of the crop. The crop is small and potatoes are high the buyer will harvest the potatoes and sell them, otherwise the crop will be left in the ground to rot and the buyer is out the small deposit made. The farmers of Wood county are warned not to make contracts to sell their potato crop. Wait and see what the price will be, as ninety-nine times out of a hundred you will make more that way.

## DYNAMITE CACHE UNCOVERED

Dynamite to the extent of ten pounds was found very close to the tracks of the Soo railroad near Wausau recently. The cache was well protected by brush.

The discovery of the dynamite has given rise to various stories and rumors that spies had planned to blow up a passing military train engaged in the mobilization of state troops. It is thought that if the dynamite were owned by a farmer intending to use it for stump-blowing, it would have been claimed immediately. No claim has as yet been made. An investigation is being carried on in Wausau and vicinity to locate the owners. The farmer on whose land the dynamite was hidden, denies any knowledge of its being there.

## THE KAISER'S PRAYER

Mine Gott, will you be mine partner? You don't know who I am  
I am the German Emperor.  
The German Will I am.

You know I whipped dem Belgians,  
Und mit bullets filled Russia full,  
Und I whipped France and Italy,  
Und blow up Johnny Bull.

Now, for all dem other nations  
I don't give a damn.  
If you just be mine partner,  
Und whip dot Uncle Sam.

You know I got dem submarines,  
All Europe knows dot well;  
But dot Edison got a patent,  
Dot will beat dem all to hell.

Now, Gott, if you will do dis,  
Den you and I will always love,  
Und I will be Emporer of this earth  
Und you will be Emporer of above.

But, Gott, if you refuse me dis,  
Tomorrow night at eleven,  
I will call all my Serpents out,  
Und declare war on heaven.

I wouldn't ask dis from you,  
But it can be plainly seen;  
Dot when Edison pushes dot button,  
I got no more submarine.

—D. D. Keeler.

## MARKET REPORT

Spring Chickens	20
Turkeys	19
Pork	17
Roosters	10
Geese	14
Elves	16
Beef	14-15
Pork, dressed	19
Ham, timothy	12.00-14.00
Veal	80
Dry	150
Eggs	30
Butter	26-30
Pateni Flour	15.10
Rye Flour	13.00

—CITY POINT

Modern Methods of treating Chronic Diseases and Operation has just come from the pen of Dr. Godwin the Milwaukee Specialist and is one of the most interesting as well as instructive little books the doctor has ever written.

If you are a sufferer from Appendicitis, Rupture, Gall Stone, Colic, Goitre or Chronic disease of any nature, you should avail yourself of his offer to send you this valuable little book free simply for the asking. He will bring it to you in plain wrapper. Many so-called surgical diseases have been proven to be curable by medical treatment, more safely, more easily and cheaply by modern methods, than was believed possible a few years ago.

After you have read this little book you can consult Dr. Godwin on his monthly visit to Grand Rapids free of charge and have the satisfaction of knowing that you have secured the best in these matters. If you have been advised to submit to an operation, before undergoing such an operation, His advice may save you one or two weeks of suffering, loss of time and expense.

Mr. Dr. Godwin will be at the Witter Hotel all day Thursday August 2nd, and he makes no charges for a friendly visit. Hours 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

## CLEAN UP WEEK

Customer—Is there any gravy on the bill of fare? Waiter—No, sir, there was, but it was wiped off.

## MUST KEEP NATION'S LEAD

"Farmers have been in a receptive mood for silo building this year, but from a patriotic and personal standpoint, and our silo needs have brought some good results," declares A. W. Clark, State School of Agriculture food agent for the County Defense Council, is working hard to increase the county site total from about 1,018 to a better war time figure.

According to a national survey compiled by Hoard's Dairyman in the summer of 1916, the grand total of silos in the United States amounted to 38,156, Wisconsin leading with 5,952, and New York following with 4,282.

Wisconsin's silo census has increased since then, the latest figures placing the state total between 58,000 and 60,000, as estimated by the crop and soil survey bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The nation's surveyors reported five states with more than 20,000 silos, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Vermont possessed more than 10,000 and less than 20,000. One state had but three silos.

The same authority gives the average capacity of Wisconsin silos as 12,000, New York's average silo capacity is 62 tons, while an eastern silo is the smallest of all, the silos there being rated at 40 tons average capacity. The largest state average is in Colorado, the 1,600 silos there having 150 tons capacity.

Counties Boost for Silos

Wisconsin counties are all taking active part in the statewide silo building campaign now in full blast, the State Council of Defense, and local farm bureaus in charge of temporary field agents or regular agricultural representatives.

Members of the Wisconsin Bankers Association are presenting a solid line in the silo advance, also offering financial aid to farmers who need aid in getting started.

The bankers know that a silo is a worth-while investment. They know that it takes money to increase production, and they are willing to meet the farmers half way.

## Good Terms Offered

Manufacturers and dealers in silos and silage machinery who do business in Wisconsin are endeavoring to make prices and terms attractive to prospective silo users this year.

Wisconsin is at present one of the important selling fields thru local agents for the output of about 35 different silo factories, 14 of these being located within the state.

Eight well-established reasons why more Wisconsin farmers are building silos this year because they are at paying proposition are:

The silo gives from 25 to 30 percent more feeding value to the corn crop than it is when fed as fodder.

The silo provides succulent and green winter which helps to keep the cows healthy and productive when green feed is lacking and dairy prices are at highest.

The silo gives permanent insurance against drought-stricken pastures.

The silo helps the farmer make the best possible use of frosty corn. Even immature corn can be saved by using the silo.

The silo is fatten stock for market. It furnishes the cheapest form of winter feed. Good silage properly fed does not in the least injure the quality of milk, butter or cheese.

The silo enables the farmer to feed his stock from less land, thereby leaving more crops to be marketed and in the end benefitting himself and his country.

## HOW TO WRITE TO SOLDIERS

If you have a friend or relative now serving with the American expedition in France, or one who may be there later, how will you write him? The government has just issued regulations on that point.

All addresses should be given on a letter, for a person or organization of the expedition forces should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company or other organization to which the addressee belongs.

## Station Concealed

Under no circumstances will the location or station of a military organization be included in the address on a letter, for a person or organization in Europe.

Post offices should be fully prepared.

The rate on letter mail to our military forces in France is two cents the ounce or fraction thereof. News paper mail is carried for 1 cent for 4 ounces.

No other than United States postage stamps are available for the payment of postage.

## May 19, C. O. D.

Mail addressed to persons in the United States or any of its possessions should be addressed in the usual way, but nothing will be written on or on a letter to indicate the place or station of the writer, or any person or organization of our own force or those of our allies.

The United States mail service established by Congress is prepared to sell postage stamps, postcards, etc., to our military forces. In cases where the soldier may be unable to purchase stamps or prepay postage the letter may be endorsed by the proper officer and forwarded to the destination, where the single rates of postage will be collected on delivery. This is provided for in the postal regulations.

## Money Orders Payable at the United States postal agency or its branches in Europe will be sold to purchasers in the United States or its possessions, and money orders payable in the United States or its possessions will be sent to purchasers in Europe, under regulations provided by the post office department at domestic rates.

## How to Send Cablegrams

Private telegrams to be cableled to members of the American expeditionary force in Europe will be addressed to "Amexforce, London" with the addressee's name and the official designation of the unit to which he belongs, appearing in the words of the telegram. When so addressed they reach an official who knows the location of the various American units and who will forward the message by mail to the proper designation.

To comply with European censorship regulations all messages intended for the American expeditionary force in Europe must be written in plain language (or German or French) or in an international code, and must be intelligible to the censors.

## ADVERTISED MAIL

List of advertised mail at the post office, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, July 19, 1917:

Ladies—Lilly Anderson; Mrs. Ida H. Harris; Palermo Vinger; Jake Dugenski; L. D. Perry; Paul Schumacher; J. Sharp; Lewie Vance.

When calling for the above please say "advertisements."

## WAGNER'S MUSIC

When Wagner's music first came in the adherents of the old school did not take kindly to it. An English concert after rehearsal of the introduction to "Die Walküre" in Holmestadt laid down his baton and said,

"Really, this ends quite pleasantly. I fear some of you have been playing false notes!"

Tow border books for sale at the Tribune office.

## HAY

How many tons of hay have you put up? How many cattle and horses are you planning to winter? How much hay do you require for each animal to get them thru the winter in good shape? I believe these are some important questions to be considered.

Can you do anything to improve conditions? A little hay will be helpful.

Have you built that new silo yet?

There is still time. If short of money see your local banker. I am sure he will be willing to meet you half way on a silo proposition.

## EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

RUDOLPH  
Mrs. Walter Dickson entertained at the Ladies' Aid of the West side at her home Wednesday afternoon. A good many were present in spite of the rain. New officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. John Wilkins; vice president, Mrs. K. J. Marsoe; treasurer and secretary, Mrs. Simon Joosten. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. N. G. Ratelle July 25th.

We were sorry to see our venerable old priest, Rev. VanSever leave, after being here for 33 years, but he was getting too old to do the amount of work that has to be done here. He left last week Monday. After visiting in Grand Rapids, Neosho and DePere, he goes to New York state to be a chaplain priest.

The students John Logan and Fred Tumy who have been studying for the priesthood under Rev. VanSever, left Friday for their homes in Boston. In Chicago they joined Rev. VanSever and will accompany him east.

Mrs. Mabel Atkins and Caroline Larson departed Friday morning for Laredo, Michigan, to attend the convention of the Young People's society of the Lutheran church. They were sent as delegates from the society in Sigel.

Mrs. Stalker of Oxford is visiting at the home of her son Theron, the now lumber man, who succeeded R. A. Wagers.

Lillian Johnson is having a two weeks vacation, which she is spending at her home in Sigel.

Miss Janet Jackson, who underwent an operation in Grand Rapids last week, is getting along nicely.

Nels Justeson, Jr., who underwent an operation in the Grand Rapids hospital recently, is getting along nicely.

Ray Crotteau who enlisted some time ago, left Saturday for Marshfield.

Leonard Whitman, Peter Juneau and Edmund Vodnats, who enlisted some time ago were called to Grand Rapids Saturday to report for duty.

The Arthur Rockwood family of Grand Rapids spent Sunday at the W. J. Clark home.

Mrs. Nas, mother of Mrs. Carl Whitrock, lies very low with cancer of the stomach.

Pete Justeson and Lloyd Ratelle drove to Grand Rapids Saturday evening to visit friends (?)

Mrs. N. J. Richards of Grand Rapids spent the last week at the home of her brother Babe Crotteau.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards of the Rapids spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Bat Sharkey.

Mrs. A. Chouhard was called to Grand Rapids by the death of her uncle, Wm. Withers.

Olaf Croghan called at the Mese Sharkey home Sunday. He had been on an auto trip to Minnesota. He left here in the afternoon to stay all night in Green Bay and from there will go to his home in Crystal Falls, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Fogarty of St. Paul arrived Saturday at the home of his brother Jim, near Stevens Point. Mrs. Fogarty was well known here and in Grand Rapids where she was born and reared, as Miss Orabell Passino.

Beartrice Juneau of Park Falls is visiting at the home of her uncle, Jean Juneau.

Abin and Mary Kujawa left Saturday evening for the west. Abin will go to Bismarck, North Dakota, where he will work this summer, and Mary will go to Waubay, South Dakota, to visit at the home of her uncle for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bringman are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy, born Monday, July 16th.

Grandma Cooper very sick at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkins and Helen Kujawa autoed to Marshfield Sunday and were caught in a storm. As John it had a good time.

Mrs. Mildred Stout is clerking at the Kujawa & Wilkins store.

SARATOGA

Mr. and Mrs. Tim Smith of Plainfield visited relatives here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Evans are entertaining their two sons and wives from Chicago.

Mrs. F. Leach of Milwaukee is visiting with relatives here.

Mrs. W. Dietz and daughter of Chicago arrived here Saturday for an extended visit at the C. Deltz home.

Mr. Madsen, who was badly hurt by falling from his buggy, was taken to his home in Chicago last week.

Mrs. John Peterson was a couple of days in Grand Rapids last week visiting with relatives.

A number of our young people enjoyed a "graduation" party at E. Kuitseis' Friday evening.

Carl Peterson and Miss Anna Baker of Grand Rapids were visitors at the J. P. Peterson home Sunday.

Alex Burmeister and sister Esther visited at the Walter Burmeister home Sunday.

SIGEL

Mrs. Olga Burgesson arrived home Tuesday from Flint, Michigan, and will spend three weeks here with relatives and friends.

Rev. H. H. of Escanaba, Michigan, held services at the Lutheran church Wednesday evening.

Misses Mabel Atkins and Sigrine Heden are attending the Lutheran League convention.

John Sandweich has returned to his home in Knife River, Minnesota, after a two weeks vacation spent with relatives here.

Mrs. Frank Kraus and children, Berndt and Roy Berg, Robert Berg and Mrs. and Mrs. Seth Whitman spent Sunday in Arpin.

Miss Emelie Johnson is visiting relatives in Grand Rapids this week.

Miss Edith Biomquist spent Sunday with friends at Arpin.

F. Zwick of Grand Rapids has moved here to reside.

Frank Rokus who has been employed at Winegar, is home to spend the summer.

W. Berg and son Arthur of Grand Rapids are spending the week at the Berg home.

Mr. and Mrs. Knapp will leave this week for their home in Chicago, after a two weeks visit at the H. Lundberg home.

Luddington News: A robber bold entered the home of Martin Ollie in Amber townships near Crystal Lake Sunday and the family were awoken, ransacked everything and departed with a gold watch and bracelet, a note for \$200 and some small change. The thief or thieves made their entry thru the pantry window and departed via the kitchen door. Neighbors saw no one other enter or come away from the house altho people passed back and forth in the yard all day going to and from Crystal lake.

Risking the charge of incitement for damage done to all known adages we nevertheless maintain that there is no fool like a young fool.

A marriage license was issued on Portage county the past week to Carl Habeck of Sigel and Anna Saeger of Stevens Point.

PLIVER ROAD

REMINGTON

Mrs. Walter Dickson entertained at the Ladies' Aid of the West side at her home Wednesday afternoon. A good many were present in spite of the rain. New officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. John Wilkins; vice president, Mrs. K. J. Marsoe; treasurer and secretary, Mrs. Simon Joosten. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. N. G. Ratelle July 25th.

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## These Are the Days That will Show which is the Store That Can Serve Best!

Hurry in for These

WIRTHMOR  
Waists at

95c



Yes, they are Wirthmors, with the genuine satisfying character of all Wirthmors, and in new sheer summery appealing styles.

In simple tailored styles too. The sort of voiles and organdies you'll like for summer blouses. Some are daintily embroidered, others tucked, others with narrow edge of lace for trimming. All wonderful values at 95c. Sizes 36 to 46.

(Third Floor)

## Women's Summer Apparel At Much Less Than Usual

With warm weather ahead of us, makes this reduction in Women's Summer Frocks of more than usual importance. And every woman in need of cool frocks should take advantage of this opportunity to save.

### SPECIAL FOR

Friday and Saturday

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Wash Dresses Reduced 10 Per Cent

Ladies' and Misses' Wash Suits, and Dresses, Organdie, Voile, Galatae and Net and Children's Dresses from 3 to 14 years in Ginghams, Percales and sheer wash fabrics. Also white and net dresses are reduced for FRIDAY and SATURDAY selling. Make your selections of these beautiful new dresses at ONE-THIRD OF THE PRICE OFF.

**Tub Skirts Reduced  
25 Per Cent**

Fancy and plain white Tub Skirts in a large range of beautiful styles and popular fabrics will be offered FRIDAY and SATURDAY at ONE-FOURTH OF THE PRICE OFF.

## Here Are Your "Keep Cool" Straw Hats, Sir!



Yes Sir! You can get

it at

**Johnson & Hill**

Company's

Ready to Put on

**Summer Suits**

**\$10.00**

Father and son should both take a look at these Suits. There's the very kind of Suits they'll want

## Genuine Palm Beach Suits

Made in pinch back, form fitting and belted models... All suits finely tailored, superb in fashion, absolutely superior in every respect.



All sorts of light weight summer clothes are ready in our men's store and there is excellent choosing in men's and young men's two and three piece summer suits at \$25.00 down to \$6.75.

## FARMERS WEEK

Oct. 9th to 13th, 1917

**\$250.00**

IN CASH PRIZES FOR THE BEST SPECIMENS OF  
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND GRAINS

Our annual Farmers' Week will be held in our store October 9-10-11-12 and 13, and it is our desire to have a much larger exhibit than any previous year. More produce will be raised this year on account of the food shortage, but a little extra effort you can raise some fine specimens and win some of these cash prizes. It costs you nothing to enter your produce, and you may win several prizes.

**JOHNSON & HILL CO.**

WISCONSIN

## You Can Contribute Directly.

Every good citizen at this time should do his share toward strengthening the Federal Reserve Banking System with its billion dollars of resources which our Government has created to stand back of its member banks and all their depositors.

You can contribute directly to the strength of this system, and at the same time secure its protection, by depositing your money with us, since part of every dollar you deposit with us goes directly into the new system.

This is a suggestion for prompt action.</

# Removal Announcement

Having removed my office from the Nash block to the Citizens National Bank Building, those seeking my services will be compelled to look for me in the latter place. I will be pleased to meet all of my friends at the new place.

DR. O. N. MORTENSON

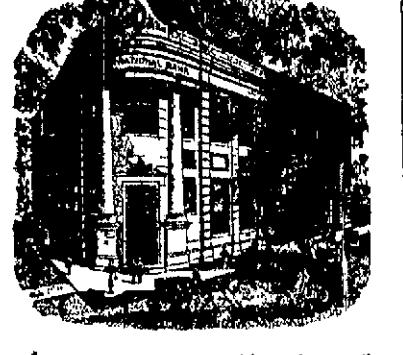
## Don't Blame Your Luck

If you are not proving yourself a financial success, but open a checking account which will enable you to keep a record of your income and systematicize your expenses by paying all bills by check. It is the only simple, safe and satisfactory way.

This bank welcomes small checking accounts.

## First National Bank

GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN



"The bank that does things for you"

MEMPHIS  
ELECTRICAL INSURANCE  
SYSTEM



On your next grocery order specify VICTORIA FLOUR.

This flour is milled from the finest wheat, giving the most satisfaction and has really more nutriment than any other brand.

You will find it economical to use this brand only—to say nothing of the added satisfaction you get from having the best.

## Grand Rapids Milling Co.

### WAR or NO WAR People Must Eat!

LET US SHOW YOU HOW YOU CAN OWN A FARM HOME IN THE UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN

To the man who wants eighty or one hundred六十 acres of rich farm land and is willing to put in his time and energy we can only offer to sell him the same at a low price on easy terms but will help him improve it by building a house and barn and assist him in clearing up five acres to start with.

We not only say we will do these things but we are already doing them.

The success of the farmer is our success. It will not cost you anything to investigate. Send for our literature. Write us a letter. The choosing of a farm home is important enough to claim your time and attention. It is our business to tell you the truth.

Tell us your circumstances and we will find a way to meet your needs.

Remember you are dealing directly with the owners of the land and that we have plenty to choose from. Sure crops and good climate, soil the best and pure water.

WRITE US

**COL. G. D. HAMIL**  
Local Representative  
Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

## COAL AND WOOD

The Best  
Grades at  
Reasonable  
Prices.  
CALL US UP AT  
Phone 416 or 5

**BOSSETT BROTHERS**  
WOOD AND COAL YARDS

It never rains roses. When we want more roses we must plant more bushes.—George Elliot

### If You Want any Plumbing or Heating

done go and see

### Mike Kubisiak

he will give you a good job and the price is right.

Back of Nash Grocery Store.

Shop Phone 750. Res. 1044.

### NOTICE FOR BIDS

...The city of Grand Rapids, thru its Board of Public Works, will receive sealed bids for the A. J. Illustrated book, at the city clerk's office, up to 2 p. m., July 26.

Size of house is 48x100 feet, two stories, half of all white pine lumber. Building must be torn down and not moved.

Board of Public Works.

### SCHOOL BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Lincoln Building, Grand Rapids, Wis., June 9, 1917.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held this evening in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Board of Education on June 1st. The meeting was called to order by the president.

The following committees were present: Reeves, Seats, Bagam, Kellogg, Babcock, Board of Health, McMechan and Mrs. Clark.

Absent: Poundsmers, Brazeau, Rehn, Nash, Mrs. E. P. Arpin, Mrs. Donald, Waukon, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Johnson.

The minutes of the regular meeting held on June 11, 1917, were then read and approved.

The following bills were presented:

Mrs. G. S. Burdette, seeds.....\$1.00

Wise, George, Co. expense.....1.00

Johnsen, Fred, lumber.....1.00

Sam, Charles, supplies.....1.00

Waukon, Fred, lumber.....1.00

Clegg, A. Schmid, repairs.....1.00

Olson, P. Cochran, tuning piano.....1.00

Johnson, H. C., lumber.....1.00

Homer Olson, cleaning chimney.....1.00

Johnson & Hill Co., supplies.....1.00

Waukon Valley Lumber, painting.....1.00

Richard, Schmid, labor.....1.00

Waukon Valley Lumber, repairs.....1.00

The以上 bills were approved.

The following communication was presented:

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Industrial Commission of Wisconsin

Grand Rapids, July 9, 1917.

Mr. Schwedler, Secretary.

Board of Education, Grand Rapids, Wis.

Dear Sir:

In regard to the drafting of a portion of the school building floor area of the High School, we wish to say that after an inspection of the building, we cannot approve the proposed dimensions of the room, according to the drawing of the State Building Code. This order requires all buildings and additions of this height, including the auditorium, to be 12' 0" wide, and the width of the auditorium to be 12' 0" less than the height of the room above it, or 10' 4".

Signed, A. W. SCHWEDLER,  
Asst. Building Inspector.

### CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

To the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison:

I have inspected the Lincoln School High School, Grand Rapids, and find the following orders of the Commission have not been complied with:

No. of Days in  
Order

Location

Provide a handball on side of  
the building, in front of entrance.

2,632 feet

In regard to the drafting of a portion of the school building floor area of the High School, we wish to say that after an inspection of the building, we cannot approve the proposed dimensions of the room, according to the drawing of the State Building Code. This order requires all buildings and additions of this height, including the auditorium, to be 12' 0" wide, and the width of the auditorium to be 12' 0" less than the height of the room above it, or 10' 4".

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In regard to the drafting of a portion of the school building floor area of the High School, we wish to say that after an inspection of the building, we cannot approve the proposed dimensions of the room, according to the drawing of the State Building Code. This order requires all buildings and additions of this height, including the auditorium, to be 12' 0" wide, and the width of the auditorium to be 12' 0" less than the height of the room above it, or 10' 4".

Signed, A. W. SCHWEDLER,  
Asst. Building Inspector.

### CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

To the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison:

I have inspected the Lincoln School High School, Grand Rapids, and find the following orders of the Commission have not been complied with:

No. of Days in  
Order

Location

Provide a handball on side of  
the building, in front of entrance.

2,632 feet

In regard to the drafting of a portion of the school building floor area of the High School, we wish to say that after an inspection of the building, we cannot approve the proposed dimensions of the room, according to the drawing of the State Building Code. This order requires all buildings and additions of this height, including the auditorium, to be 12' 0" wide, and the width of the auditorium to be 12' 0" less than the height of the room above it, or 10' 4".

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Asst. Building Inspector.

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To the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison:

I have inspected the Lincoln School High School, Grand Rapids, and find the following orders of the Commission have not been complied with:

## Removal Announcement

Having removed my office from the Nash block to the Citizens National Bank Building, those seeking my services will be compelled to look for me in the latter place. I will be pleased to meet all of my friends at the new place.

**DR. O. N. MORTENSON**

If You Want any  
Plumbing or Heating

done go and see

**Mike Kubisiak**

he will give you a good job and the price is right.

Back of Nash Grocery Store.

Shop Phone 750. Res. 1044.

NOTICE FOR BIDS

The city of Grand Rapids, thru its Board of Public Works, will receive sealed bids for the A. J. Hassbrook barn, at the city clerk's office, up to 3 p.m., July 26.

Size of barn is 40x100 feet, two stories, and mostly all white pine lumber. Building must be torn down and not moved.

Board of Public Works.

SCHOOL BOARD PROCEEDINGS

Globe Building, Grand Rapids, Wis., July 9, 1917.—A meeting of the Board of Education was called by the clerk to meet at 7:30 p.m. on this day in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Board of Education on June 11, 1917. The meeting was called to order by the president at 7:30 p.m.

The following citizens were present:

Miss E. P. Arpin, Mrs. Donald Watson, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Wadsworth,

Sam Churchill, Commissioner Brazeau, Rev.

Mrs. G. S. Beardt, seeds.....\$1.25

Mr. Faro, hardware.....1.42

Sam Church, supplies.....2.00

Mr. Schmitz, Cash Livery, services.....2.00

Mrs. F. D. Davis, piano rental.....2.00

W. C. Drug Store, supplies.....2.00

Homer Glavin, hardware.....2.00

Wm. C. Johnson, co., supplies.....2.00

Wisconsin Yarn Co., rental & tools.....2.00

Wm. H. Kuehne, labor.....2.00

Wm. Little, boiler repair.....2.00

Taylor, Mr. Scott, interest.....2.00

First National Bank, interest.....2.00

Brown's Coal Company, interest.....2.00

Green Bay & Western R. R. Co., freight on coal.....2.00

The Bank that does things for you!

MEMORIAL FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

STATE OF WISCONSIN  
Industrial Commission of Wisconsin  
Grand Rapids, July 6, 1917.

Mr. Schmitz, Commissioner Brazeau,  
Bureau of Education.

Dear Sir:—In regard to the building of a portion of the unified fourth floor of the High school, we wish to advise you that, as far as we can determine, we cannot approve this promotion inasmuch as, in doing this, you would violate Order 5001, which requires all buildings and additions of this height, the contractors for which have been required to submit plans, etc., prior to the issuance of fireproof construction.

As the requirements to call alterations, fire, hazard, exits, lighting or sanitary conditions, and as far as possible, to a new use of which the requirements of this code are in any way more stringent than the previous use of the building (see Orders 5001 and 5002) we cannot approve this plan.

(Signed) E. W. CALLEN,  
Engineering and Building Inspector.

EXCERPT FROM INSPECTION

To the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin:

I have received the Lincoln School (High School) located at Grand Rapids, and find upon examination of the plans of the Commission have not been completed with:

No. of Danger Points in  
No. of orders.

Location:

1 room, trouble handbook on side of  
open portion of main stairway.

2 rooms, change windows should be  
exterior, and the exterior so

that they can be easily opened in  
case of emergency. This can be done  
by adding a door to the exterior, and  
making the window sash swing like a door.

2 rooms, handrail on stairway  
should be handrail for gymnasium.

1 case, fire alarm should be so placed  
that it can be easily reached at  
any time, place on each door and  
assumption room, on second floor  
assumption room, on second floor  
and 48 inches.

This requires 12 ft. of exit room.

The width of stairways at main  
exit should be 5 ft. inclusive.

Horizontal exit or passage into  
Witter School should be 6 ft. wide.

Total 12 ft. in the inches.

This width of exits is sufficient  
for 320 people (100 per 1000)  
and the number should not  
be allowed.

NOTE: I understand this assembly room  
is used for religious exercises, patriotic  
meetings, etc., at which time 1,000 people  
have been accommodated, and these  
people have been accommodated, then 12  
feet of exit required in addition to the  
usual 12 feet.

That the requirements of the required  
width of exits, providing the required  
width of 12 feet.

Dated at Grand Rapids, Wis., this 6th  
day of July, 1917.

J. W. SCHWEDE,  
Secretary School Board.

JACOB E. CALLEN,  
Chairman Building Inspector.

F. V. CALLEN, Deputy.

Motion made that the Board of Education  
employ Mr. H. T. Lieber of Wausau,  
Wisconsin, to suggest ways and means  
of procuring the amount of exit  
space as to comply with the request of  
the state building inspector without  
any expense to the state.

The committee on Teachers and Tests  
presented the following report for  
adoption:

That Miss Grace M. Schwedler  
of Chicago, Illinois, be appointed to the position  
of teacher in the high school for ten  
months, at salary of \$1,200 per month, and in case  
of her absence, \$1,200 per month, and in case  
of her vacation, \$1,200 per month.

That Miss Grace M. Schwedler succeed  
Miss Mary L. Holmes.

That Miss Schwedler be appointed  
as assistant in the high school to ten  
months, at salary of \$1,200 per month.

That the Board accept and ratify  
the resolution of the Board of Education.

That the resolution of George W.  
Wilson, Chairman of the Board of Education,  
be accepted.

That Miss Grace M. Schwedler be succeeded  
by Miss Mary L. Holmes.

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# FORGET PROFITS; WIN THE WAR

President Wilson Appeals to Business Interests of Country.

## JUST PRICES IS HIS DEMAND

**Business Should Not Take Toll Of Men in Trenches, Says the Chief Executive—Ship Owners Are Condemned.**

Washington.—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests Wednesday to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurances that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"No patriotism," said the president's appeal, "of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of battle, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In no man can I find a honor who thinks of himself."

**Condems Ship Owners.**

The president declared there must be but one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally would be found loyal to the last degree, and that the problem of wartime prices, which he declared will "mean victory or defeat," will be solved rightly through patriotic co-operation.

In unmeasured terms, however, Mr. Wilson condemned the ship owners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles in the path of the government."

**President's Call.**

The president's statement follows:

"The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out."

**Promises Just Price.**

"Therefore I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop."

**Must Face the Facts.**

"We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand."

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism."

"Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together."

"It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these tragical months, when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to save and serve our country."

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor."

"No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with an unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his money?"

**Assails "Bribery."**

"I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to stimulate production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—re-

wards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world."

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means."

"Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again, amidst peace and justice?

**Appeals to Honor.**

"Who then mean that you will exact a price, derive a bargain, with the men who are enduring the agonies of this war on the battlefield, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, with the bereaved women and pitiful children before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in every peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of battle, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In no man can I find a honor who thinks of himself."

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**Making War a Failure.**

"They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible."

"I do not say that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough because the commercial processes which we are content to accept are not the same as ours. In ordinary times have without sufficient thought been continued into a period where they have no proper place."

"These will be singled out from the great registration rolls. The number recommended by the war department is just enough to fill the regular army to war complement, fill the National Guard of the country to war strength and provide the cost of \$600,000 for the 10 cantonment camps where the men will be trained for the front."

"About 50,000 men are needed to bring the regular army to its full time strength. More than 130,000 others are needed for the National Guard."

**Fills First.**

From official sources it was learned that the first men drawn by selective draft will be put into the regular army ranks and the National Guard.

In the lottery of the draft every one of the 687,000 registered men will be drawn, it was believed in official quarters. This will determine the order of liability for service all over the country.

On the basis of the 687,000 draft quotas are being assigned state by state based on population and registration. After the draft the local exemption boards will begin to call up men and continue until the quota is furnished.

**Will Cut Ratio of Some States.**

States which have patriotically answered the call for regular army and National Guard volunteers will have relatively fewer men to supply by draft than the slacker states.

Regulations for fixing the quotas of each state, issued by President Wilson today, base the levies on new population estimates, with deductions for heavy enlistments to date, though exact numbers are yet to be compiled.

California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Nebraska and Wyoming have filled their regular army quotas and consequently will profit from deduction.

In making up quotas, the war department will make deductions for the strength of the National Guard, and the number of guard and army enlisted men in the field of battle.

On the basis of the 687,000 draft quotas are being assigned state by state based on population and registration. After the draft the local exemption boards will begin to call up men and continue until the quota is furnished.

**U. S. SHIP SUNK OFF FRANCE**

Steamer Kansan, Valued at \$3,000,000, Destroyed by Submarine—Four of Crew Lost.

**Must Face the Facts.**

"We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand."

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism."

"Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together."

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"No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with an unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his money?"

**Solicitous Inquiry.**

"Charley, dear!" exclaimed young Mrs. Worling, "here's a book that says 'Uncanny lies the head that wears a crown!'"

"It's perfectly true, isn't it?"

"Of course. But wasn't it just a trifle silly for any monarch to go to bed with his crown on in the first place?"

**FIVE ARE DEAD IN EXPLOSION**

Others May Be Found in Wreck of Plant of Interstate Sanitation Company of Cincinnati.

**Unnecessary Caution.**

"I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to stimulate production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—re-

**Knew Their Ways.**

"You must diet, madam," said the doctor firmly.

"And by dieting I don't mean eating less at the table and more in the pantry."

**Remuneration of the Mute.**

"Our best actor has lost his voice," exclaimed the manager.

"Lucky dog!" replied the orchestra leader. "Now he'll have to go into moving pictures, where he can make a fortune."

**Omnious.**

Hastest (who is giving an entertainment)—Mr. Smith is going to sing a comic song.

Guest—I knew something would happen. I upset the salt at the dinner table—Pearson's Weekly.

## NATIONAL GUARD IS ORDERED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE

Proclamation Tells Men to Be Ready August 5.

## WILL BE SENT INTO CAMPS

Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan Troops Called July 15; Illinois on 25th and Indiana and Missouri on August 5.

Washington, July 10.—Following is President Wilson's proclamation calling the National Guard into the federal service:

"Whereas, The United States of America and the Imperial German government are now at war, and having in view the consequent danger of aggression by a foreign enemy upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for proper protection against possible interference with the execution of the laws of the Union by agents of the enemy, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States and through the command of the respective states, call into the service of the United States all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard service."

The Russians also advanced westward to the left bank of the Lomnica river and pressed forward on the Bogorodzina-Zolotyj front. These announcements were made by the war office.

On the southern side the Russians are now less than 60 miles from the coveted capital of Galicia. On the eastern side the Russians are less than 40 miles away.

The German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers are making desperate resistance to check advance of the Russians, especially in the district lying between Halicz and Brezany, but have been unable to stem the tide.

Cossacks are playing an important part in the Russian advance and cavalry is being used to a large extent in the pursuit of the Austro-German armories.

Washington, July 10.—President Wilson issued a proclamation drafting the entire National Guard of the country into the United States army, to date from August 5 next, and also directing the regiments out for active service.

The National Guard of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska will be called into the federal service.

Washington, July 10.—President Wilson directed the National Guard to be sent to concentration camps in the South, although the draft will not apply formally to them until August 5.

First Draft of 687,000.

The first draft of America's citizenship for war service will be for 687,000 men, the war department announced.

These will be singled out from the great registration rolls. The number recommended by the war department is just enough to fill the regular army and to re-enlist the men who have been discharged.

Dorothy McKenzie, twelve, their daughter.

Midred McKenzie, eight, their daughter.

George Stanton, a gardener.

N. Daubendest, a civilian employee of the ordnance department.

The official announcement gives 31 injured.

**BRITISH LINE IS SMASHED**

Germans Advance 600 Yards in Nieuport Sector—Terrific Bombardment Levels Dune Defenses.

Berlin, July 13.—More than 1,250 prisoners, including 27 officers, have been taken by the German marine corps in the Yser district of Belgium, army headquarters announced. The official report says that the British were driven back over the Yser and that their losses were very high.

Paris, July 13.—The Germans made an attack in the Woerpe north of Flirey. The official statement says they were repulsed.

**Falls First.**

From official sources it was learned that the first men drawn by selective draft will be put into the regular army ranks and the National Guard.

In the lottery of the draft every one of the 687,000 registered men will be drawn, it was believed in official quarters. This will determine the order of liability for service all over the country.

On the basis of the 687,000 draft quotas are being assigned state by state based on population and registration. After the draft the local exemption boards will begin to call up men and continue until the quota is furnished.

**MYERS TO ASSIST HOOVER**

Owner of \$10,000,000 in Property Named on Food-Control Bill.

**Root Confident of Russia**

Says Nation Will Successfully Emerge From Internal Difficulties.

Petrograd, July 11.—The American commission headed by Ellin Root has completed a month's survey of all the phases of the Russian situation. The commission is confident in the belief that the nation will successfully emerge from its internal difficulties and be able to redirect its forces toward the energetic pursuance of the war. Root declares Russia's greatest need is money.

**RAILROAD REVENUE IS LARGE**

Net Excess Over Expenditures During May Was More Than \$104,000,000.

Washington, July 13.—The Industrial Workers of the World have taken advantage of the war situation to inaugurate a reign of terror in the far West. Their activities have progressed to a point where the local and state authorities are unable to cope with them, and a situation is being fast created which will require federal troops to protect life and property. The facts have been laid before Secretary of War Baker.

**Dutch Famine Is Reported.**

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President Wilson Appeals to Business Interests of Country.

## JUST PRICES IS HIS DEMAND

Business Should Not Take Toll Of Men in Trenches, Says the Chief Executive—Ship Owners Are Condemned.

Washington.—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests Wednesday to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurance that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"Your patriotism," said the president's appeal, "is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of France, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In no man can I win honor who thinks of himself."

Condemns Ship Owners.

The president declared there must be one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally would be found loyal to the last degree, and that the problem of wartime prices, which he declared will "mean victory or defeat," will be solved rightly through patriotic co-operation.

In unmeasured terms however, Mr. Wilson condemned the ship owners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles in the path of the government."

President's Call.

The president's statement follows:

"The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but Justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out."

Promises Just Price.

"Therefore I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the government and the wine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop."

Must Face the Facts.

"We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand."

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism."

"Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together."

"It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these tragic months, when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country."

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor."

"No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his money?"

Assails "Bravery."

"I hear it insisted that more than in just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to stimulate production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—re-

Unnecessary Caution.

Mrs. Yearwood—John, when we were first married you used always to say grace before meals; you never do it now."

Yearwood—I am not so much afraid of your cooking now."

Knew Their Ways.

"You must die madam," said the doctor firmly.

"And by dieting I don't mean eating less at the table and more in the pantry."

Remuneration of the Mute.

"Our best actor has lost his voice," exclaimed the manager.

"Lucky dog!" replied the orchestra leader. "Now he'll have to go into moving pictures, where he can make a fortune."

Ominous.

Hostess (who is giving an entertainment)—Mr. Smith is going to sing a comic song."

Guest—I knew something would happen. I upset the salt at the dinner table—Pearson's Weekly.

## NATIONAL GUARD IS ORDERED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE

Proclamation Tells Men to Be Ready August 5.

### WILL BE SENT INTO CAMPS

Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan Troops Called July 15, Illinois on 25th and Indiana and Missouri on August 5.

Washington, July 10.—Following is President Wilson's proclamation calling the National Guard into the federal service:

"Whereas, The United States of America and the imperial German government are now at war, and having in view the consequent danger of aggression by a foreign enemy upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for proper protection against possible interference with the execution of the laws of the Union by agents of the enemy, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States and through the governors of the respective states, call into the service of the United States all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard reserve."

On the southern side the Russians are now less than 60 miles from the coveted capital of Galicia. On the eastern side the Russians are less than 40 miles away.

The German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers are making desperate resistance to check advance of the Russians, especially in the district lying between Halicz and Breszany, but have been unable to stem the tide.

Cossacks are playing an important part in the Russian advance and cavalry is being used to a large extent in the pursuit of the Austro-German armies.

### SIX DIE IN NAVY YARD BLAST

Mare Island Powder Magazine Blows Up and Fire Follows—Damage Is Extensive.

Washington, July 10.—President Wilson issued a proclamation drafting the entire National Guard of the country into the United States Army, to date from August 5 next, and also calling the regiments out for active service. The National Guard of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska will be called into the federal service on July 15 and sent to concentration camps in the South, although the draft will not apply formally to them until August 5.

First Draft of 687,000.

The first draft of America's citizenship for war service will be for 687,000 men, the war department announced.

These will be singled out from the great registration roll. The number recommended by the war department is just enough to fill the regular army to war complement, fill the National Guard of the country to war strength and provide the level of 500,000 for the 16 cantonment camps where the men will be trained for the front.

About 60,000 men are needed to bring the regular army to its full war strength. More than 130,000 others are needed for the National Guard.

Fifteen Ranks First.

From official sources it was learned that the first men drawn by selective draft will be put into the regular army ranks and the National Guard.

In the lottery of the draft every one of the 9,000,000 registered men will be drawn, it was believed in official quarters. This will determine the order of liability for service for all time.

On the basis of the 687,000 draft, quotas are being assigned each state based on population and registration. After the draft, the local exemption boards will begin to call up men and continue until the quota is furnished.

Will Cut Ratio of Some States.

States which have patriotically answered the call for regular army and National Guard volunteers will have relatively fewer men to supply by draft than the slacker states.

Regulations for fixing the quotas of each state, issued by President Wilson today, base the levies on new population estimates, with deductions for heavy enlistments to date, though exact numbers are yet to be completed.

In California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Nebraska and Wyoming have filled their regular army quotas and consequently will profit from deduction.

In making up quotas, the war department will make deductions for the strength of the National Guard, and the number of guard and army enlistments since April 1. Provost Marshal General Crowder, who is compiling the state quotas, will notify each governor of the requisite strength and the governor then will have to divide the burden on the basis of population between counties and cities.

Prepares Call to Registrants.

Registrants subject to draft for the new national army were notified to hold themselves in readiness to appear before boards which will conduct examinations and consider exceptional claims. Detailed instructions regarding the course to be pursued are contained in a circular sent broadcast by direction of Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Thinks Not of Self.

"We must make prices to the public the same as the prices to the government. Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought and in action. This is a day of her reckoning and every man among us must personally face that reckoning along with her."

The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war, for the emancipation of mankind.

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FIVE ARE DEAD IN EXPLOSION

Others May Be Found in Wreck of Plant of Interstate Sanitation Company of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 10.—Five men are known to be dead, a number injured and probably other bodies will be found in the ruins of a building at 132 East Third street following two explosions in the plant of the Interstate Sanitation company. The bodies were burned beyond identification.

Repentance.

By repentance is meant, in scripture, change of life, alteration of habits, renewal of heart. Rev. F. W. Robertson.

A machine that automatically draws maps of roads over which it is carried on a wagon is the joint invention of men living in New Jersey and New Hampshire.

According to their latest statements, Canadian banks had on deposit something more than \$1,500,000,000. Last year's increase was \$232,000,000.

DON'T WANT COMPENSATION.

Five of the former breweries of Portland, Ore., are now utilizing their huge vats for the manufacture of loganberry juice and are finding it more profitable than beermaking. In that district 50,000 acres have been recently planted to loganberries to supply the demand of the expatriates.

Physical Proof.

"I understand Jenkins has crooked relations in his business."

"How can you say so? He is noted for his fair dealing."

"Yes, but he has a one-legged cousin in his employ."

HAS MORE MONEY TO GIVE.

Montgomery, Ala., is giving from \$16,000 to \$18,000 more annually to the city schools under prohibition than when it had saloons.

## RUSS GO FORWARD

SLAVS UNDER GENERAL KORNILOFF ADVANCE ON LEMBERG; CAPTURE 10,000 TEUTONS.

### FORTY MILES FROM CAPITAL

Petrograd Says Pursuit of the Enemy in Galicia Continues—Kaiser's Men Fighting Desperately to Halt Advance.

Washington, July 10.—Following is President Wilson's proclamation calling the National Guard into the federal service:

"Whereas, The United States of America and the imperial German government are now at war, and having in view the consequent danger of aggression by a foreign enemy upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for proper protection against possible interference with the execution of the laws of the Union by agents of the enemy, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States and through the governors of the respective states, call into the service of the United States all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard reserve."

The Russians also advanced westward to the left bank of the Lomnica river and pressed forward on the Bogorodchan-Zolotov front. These advancements were made by the war office.

Commander C. W. Cole, U. S. N. is commander of the battleship Rhode Island.



Commander C. W. Cole, U. S. N. is commander of the battleship Rhode Island.

International Film Service

U. S. DRAFT PLAN WILL GIVE EACH ORDER OF CALL

Numbers to Be Drawn for All Registrants.

### LIABILITY FIXED BY ORDER

Each Man Will Know Order in Which He Is Liable to Be Called for War Service—Plan Is Approved by the President.

Washington, July 13.—Secretary Baker announced in the drawing to select men for draft into the war army numbers will be drawn representing every one of the nearly 10,000,000 registered, so that each man may know the order in which he is liable to be called for service.

May Exempt Fifty Per Cent.

Liability will be fixed by the order in which the names come out. There are some 6,000 districts with numbered registration cards, so the first number drawn will represent the first 6,000 men to appear before the exemption board.

Washington, July 13.—Secretary Baker announced in the drawing to select men for draft into the war army numbers will be drawn representing every one of the nearly 10,000,000 registered, so that each man may know the order in which he is liable to be called for service.

We must continue the war with our whole energies. I do not deny that we have great difficulties to overcome, but so have our enemies. We shall see whether their difficulties or ours are greater.

I am sure we can win if we hold out.

Nothing was further from my intention than to cling to my post, but it is a question of protecting the fatherland from injury, and for this reason I consider it necessary to retain my post."

It is reported in Amsterdam, says the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company, that the resignation of Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German vice chancellor and secretary of the interior, and Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German secretary of foreign affairs, has been decided upon by Emperor William.

Washington, July 11.—A 3,000,000-bushel crop of corn this year is the answer returned by farmers of the United States to President Wilson's call for food for America's allies in the war. Never before has such a crop been grown.

Wheat remaining on farms July 1 is estimated at 15,750,000 bushels.

In its first forecast of corn production this year the department of agriculture announced that July 1 conditions forecast a crop of 3,124,000,000 bushels. Sixteen million more acres this year were planted to corn than last year and the acreage exceeds the former acre record planted in 1909 by 13,000,000 acres.

The wheat crop, responding to better weather conditions during June, shows an increase of about 22,000,000 bushels in prospect, with a total of 675,000,000 bushels, or 35,000,000 larger than last year's crop.

In giving out the proclamation, the president made the following statement:

"In controlling by license the export of certain indispensable commodities from the United States and in all probability will maintain their advantageous position when the food bill finally passes the senate and is returned to the house for conference.

Baker to Draw First Number.

Secretary Baker or some other high official will draw the first number and then the process of selection will be pushed forward until there is flashed by telegraph to every community in the country the numbers of the men drawn.

It is understood that the system planned is so simple that the work will be done in a few hours.

Beer and wine were triumphant in the action of the senate and in all probability will maintain

# THE REAL ADVENTURE

By HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER

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## ROSE STANTON ALDRICH MAKES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HERSELF DURING REHEARSALS OF THE MUSICAL COMEDY IN WHICH SHE IS TO BE A CHORUS GIRL AND FINDS HAPPINESS

**Synopsis**—Rose Stanton, of moderate circumstances, marries wealthy Rodney Aldrich, on short acquaintance, and for more than a year lives in idleness and luxury in Chicago. The life puts on her, she longs to do something useful, but decides that motherhood will be a big enough job. She has twins, however, and they are put into the care of a professional nurse. Rose again becomes intensely dissatisfied with idleness, so over the violent protest of her doting husband she disappears into the business world to make good on her own initiative, gets a job in the chorus of a musical comedy in rehearsal and lives under an assumed name in a cheap rooming house. She is well liked by the show producer because of her intelligent efforts and he commends her to help costume the chorus. Her fashionable friends think she has gone to California on a long visit.

### CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

Rose, arriving promptly at the hour agreed upon, had a wait of fifteen minutes before any of her sisters of the sextette or Mrs. Goldsmith arrived. "I don't want anything just now," she told the saleswoman. But she hadn't, in these few weeks of Clark street, lost her air of one who will buy if she sees anything worth buying. In fact, the saleswoman thought, correctly, that she knew her, and showed her the few really smart things they had in the store—a Poletot evening gown, a couple of afternoon frocks from Jessie. There wasn't much, she admitted, it being just between seasons.

The rest of the sextette arrived in a pair and a trio. One of them squealed "Hello, Dunn!" The saleswoman was shocked on seeing Rose nod an acknowledgment of this greeting, and just about that time they heard Mrs. Goldsmith explaining who she was and the nature of her errand to the manager.

The sort of gowns she presently began examining over with delight, and ordering put into the heap of possibilities, were horrible enough to have drawn a protest from the two figures in the windows. The more completely the fundamental lines of a frock were disguised with sartorial scroll-saw work, the more successful this lady felt it to be. An ornament to Mrs. Goldsmith, did not live up to its possibilities, unless it in turn were decorated with ornaments of its own; like the fleas on the fleas of the dog.

Rose spent a miserable half-hour worrying over these selections of the wife of the principal owner of the show, feeling she ought to put up some sort of fight and hardly deterred by the patent futility of such a course. All the while she kept one eye on the door and prayed for the arrival of John Galbraith.

He came in just as Mrs. Goldsmith finished her task—just when, by a process of studious elimination, every passable thing in the store had been discarded and the twelve most utterly hopeless ones—two for each girl—had aside for purchase. The girls were dispatched to put on the evening frocks first, and were then paraded before the director.

He was a diplomat and he was quick on his feet. Rose, watching his face very closely, thought that for just a split second she caught a gleam of ineffable horror. But it was gone so quickly she could almost have believed that she had been mistaken. He didn't say much about the costumes, but he said it so promptly and adequately that Mrs. Goldsmith beamed with pride. She sent the girls away to put on the other set—the afternoon frocks; and once more the director's approbation, though laconic, was one hundred percent pure.

"That's all," he said in sudden dismissal of the sextette. "Rehearsal at eight-thirty."

Five of them scurried like children let out of school around behind the set of screens that made an extemporaneous dressing room, and began changing in a mad scramble, hoping to get away and to get their dinner eaten soon enough to enable them to see the bill at a movie show before the evening's rehearsal.

But Rose remained hanging about, a couple of paces away from where Galbraith was talking to Mrs. Goldsmith. The only question that remained, he was telling her, was whether her selections were not too—well, too refined, genteel, one might say, for the stage.

He wasn't looking at her as he talked, and presently, as his gaze wandered about the store, it encountered Rose's face. She hadn't prepared it for the encounter, and it wore, hardly veiled, a look of humorous appreciation. His sentence broke, then completed itself. She turned away, but the next moment he called out to her: "Were you waiting to see me, Dame?"

"I'd like to speak to you a minute," she said, "when you have time."

"All right. Go and change your clothes first," he said.

She found the other girls on the point of departure. But Edna offered to wait for her.

"No, you run along," Rose said. "I've some errands, and I don't feel like seeing a mate tonight, anyway."

Edna looked a little odd about it, but hurried along after the others.

A saleswoman—the same one the manager had assigned to Rose, under the misconception which that smart French sister of hers had created when she came into the store—now came around behind the screen to gather up the frocks the girls had shed.

"Will you please bring me," said Rose, "the Poletot model you showed me before the others came in? I'll try it on."

The saleswoman's manner was different now, and she grumbled something about its being closing time.

"Then, if you'll bring it at once . . ." said Rose. And the saleswoman went on the errand.

Five minutes later, Galbraith from staring gloomily at the mournful heap of trouble Mrs. Goldsmith had left on his hands, looked up to confront a mirror-of-factness. "I could design the costumes and pick out the materials," she said, "but we'd have to get a good sewing woman—perhaps more than one—to get them done."

Here! If you know enough to pick out things like that, why did you let that woman waste everybody's time with junk like this? Why didn't you help her out?"

"I couldn't have done much," Rose said, "even if my offering to do anything hadn't made her angry—and I think it would have. You see, she's got lots of taste, only it's bad. She wasn't bewilder'd a bit. She knew just what she wanted, and she got it. It's the badness of these things she likes. And I thought . . ." She hesitated a little over this . . . "I thought that it would be easier to throw them all out and get a fresh start."

He stared at her with a frown of curiosity. "That's good sense," he said. "But why should you bother to think of it?"

Her color came up perceptibly as she answered. "Why—I want the piece to succeed, of course . . ." Rose turned rather suddenly to the saleswoman. "I wish you'd get that little Empire frock in maize and cornflowers," she said. "I'd like Mr. Galbraith to see that, too." And the saleswoman now plattered, blushed away.

"This thing that I've got on," said Rose swiftly, "costs a hundred and fifty dollars, but I know I can copy it for twenty. I can't get the materials exactly, of course, but I can come near enough."

"Will you try this one on, miss?" asked the saleswoman, coming on the scene again with the frock she had been sent for.

"No," said Rose. "Just hold it up." Galbraith admitted it was beautiful, but wasn't overwhelmed at all as he had been by the other.

"It's not quite so much your style, is it? Not drive enough?"

"It isn't for me," said Rose. "It's for Edna Larson to wear in that 'All Alone' number for the sextette."

Galbraith stared at her a moment. Then, "Put on your street things," he said briskly. "I'll wait."

### CHAPTER XVIII.

**A Business Proposition.**

Buzzing around in the back of John Galbraith's mind was an unworded protest against the way Rose had just killed her own beauty, with that thick white veil, so nearly opaque that all that he let his eye see of her face was an intermittent gleam of her eyes. The business between them was over, and still she was waiting for a word of dismissal, to nod him a farewell and go swinging away down the avenue. Still he didn't speak, and she moved a little restlessly. At last:

"Do you mind crossing the street?" he asked abruptly. "Then we can talk as we walk along."

She must have hesitated, because he added, "It's too cold to stand here."

"Of course," she said then. All that had made her hesitate was her surprise over his having made a request instead of giving an order.

"Do you think you'll be able to convince Mrs. Goldsmith," she asked, as they walked down the east side of the avenue together, "that her gowns don't look well on the stage?"

"Probably not," he said. "No, she won't be convinced, and if I know Goldsmith, he'll say his wife's taste is good enough for him. So if we want a change, we've a fight on our hands."

The way he had unconsciously phrased that sentence startled him a little.

"The question is," he went on, "whether they're worth nuking a fight about. Are they as bad as I think they are?"

"Oh, yes," said Rose. "They're dowdy and fourth-class and ridiculous. Of course I don't know how many people in the audience would know that."

"And I don't care," said John Galbraith, with a flush of intensity that made her look around at him. "That's not a consideration I'll give any weight to. When I put a production under my name, it's the best I can make with what I've got. When I have to take a cynical view and 'y' to get by with bad work because most of the people out in front won't know the difference, I'll get out to my little farm on Long Island and raise golden truck."

There was another involuntary silence, for the girl made no comment at all on the odds statement of his credo. But he felt sure, somehow, that she understood it, and presently he went on speaking.

"Would it be possible, do you think, to get better gowns that would also be cheaper? That argument would be tempting to me."

The saleswoman's manner was different now, and she grumbled something about its being closing time.

"Then, if you'll bring it at once . . ." said Rose. And the saleswoman went on the errand.

"No, you run along," Rose said. "I've some errands, and I don't feel like seeing a mate tonight, anyway."

Edna looked a little odd about it, but hurried along after the others.

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Five minutes later, Galbraith from staring gloomily at the mournful heap of trouble Mrs. Goldsmith had left on his hands, looked up to confront a mirror-of-factness. "I could design the costumes and pick out the materials," she said, "but we'd have to get a good sewing woman—perhaps more than one—to get them done."

He wasn't greatly surprised. Perhaps the notion that she might suggest something of the sort was responsible for the tentative, dubious way in which he had said he supposed it couldn't be done.

"You've had—experience in designing gowns, have you?" Galbraith asked.

"Only for myself," she admitted. "But I know I can do that part of it. I'm not good at sewing, though"—she reverted to the other part of the plan. "I'd have to have somebody awfully good, who'd do exactly what I told her."

"Oh, that can be managed," he said. "I'll tell Goldsmith and Block (Block was the junior partner in the enterprise) that I've got a costumer who agrees to deliver twelve costumes satisfactory to me, at an average of, say, twenty cent less than the ones Mrs. Goldsmith picked out. If they aren't satisfactory, it's the costumer's loss and we can buy those that Mrs. Goldsmith picked out, or others that will do as well, at Lessing's."

"I think that saving will be decisive with them," Rose said.

"But do you know a costumer?" Rose asked.

"You're the costumer," said Galbraith. "You design the costumes, buy the fabrics, superintend the making of them. As for the woman you speak of, we'll get the wardrobe mistress at the Globe. I think that now she's competent, and she's at a loose end now, because her show is closing when ours opens."

The flanking vortex of thoughts, hopes, desires which enveloped her was so intense as almost to evoke a sense of the physical presence of the subject of them—that big, powerful-minded, clean-souled husband on her, who loved her so rapturously, and who had driven her away from him because that rapture was the only thing he would share with her.

Since she had left his house and begun this new life of hers, she had, as best she could, been fighting him out of her thoughts altogether. She had shrunk from anything that correlated association of him with it. That she had felt, of course, was that rapture kept mounting higher and higher, and she found herself furiously impatient to get away, back to her own private wonderland, the small little room down the street, that had three bolts of emerald in it and a dressmaker's mangle—quilt the raw materials for her rug!

Rose couldn't draw a bit. She hadn't the faintest impulse to make a beginning by putting a picture down on paper and making a dress from it afterward. She couldn't have told just why she had bought those three shades of paper napkins.

What she had felt, of course, was that rapture was the need of something to indicate, roughly, the darks and lights in her design. And shortly of the wild extravagance of slashing into the fabrics themselves and making her mistakes at their expense, she could think of nothing better than the scheme she chose.

Rehearsals were dismissed a little early that night, and she was back to her room by eleven. Arrived there, she took off her outer clothes, sat down cross-legged on the floor, and went to sleep.

When at last, with a little sigh, and a tremulously smiling acknowledgement of fatigue, she got up and looked at her watch, it was four o'clock in the morning. She'd had one of those experiences of which every artist can remember a few in his life, when it is impossible for anything to go wrong; when the vision miraculously heters itself in the execution; when the hands have in the purely mechanical operation of lopping up.

But with this sudden lighting up of hope, she flung the closed door wide and called her husband back into her thoughts. This hard thing that she was going to do—this thing that meant sleepless nights, and feverish activity day and night for her—was a sacrifice for him, a sacrifice for him—a sacrificial offering to be laid before the shrine of him in her heart.

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And then he pressed her for an immediate decision. The job would be a good deal of a scramble at best, as the time was short. They had reached the Randolph street end of the avenue and a policeman, like Moses cleaving the Red sea, had opened a way through the crowd of motors for a throng of pedestrians.

"Come across here," said Galbraith, taking her by the arm and stemming this current with her. "We've got to have a minute of shelter to finish this

And then he pressed her for an immediate decision. The job would be a good deal of a scramble at best, as the time was short. They had reached the Randolph street end of the avenue and a policeman, like Moses cleaving the Red sea, had opened a way through the crowd of motors for a throng of pedestrians.

"Can I see Mr. Oldby, please?"

"You can't, ma'am," defiantly answered the lad, remembering his instructions.

"But I—" "Wait!"

"I said he didn't want to see you any more." Interrupting her with a sharp retort, the lad folded his arms and stood ready for the next.

"But I—" "Look 'ere, ma'am, if you don't go to see a policeman. He don't want to 'ave anything to do with you. That's what he told me, so I should go if I was you."

Mrs. Oldby, highly indignant, left without attempting to say another word.

That night it took Mr. Oldby exactly an hour and forty minutes to explain matters.

To Make Book Plates.

One way to make effective book plates is to have a stencil, through which you can work up the slips to water-colors. Stencils are cut from oil-stained stencil paper or board, but if you are going to make very many, it might be well to have a metal stencil cut, as the paper or cardboard will soon wear out. Look through the magazines for some appropriate design or group and trace it to your stencil paper. Cut it up into little portions, as you would a jigsaw puzzle, so that all the design is in parts, all joined by small "bridges" to each other. Cut out the design, leaving the bridges firm, with a sharp knife, holding the stencil over glass or marble as you cut.

When complete proceed to color through the stencil onto thin cardboard or water-color paper. A dozen or so of these book plates at a time will not be a strenuous task and the result will be

handsome.

"Ancient Carthage," said the professor, "used 'anks.' They differed from the modern tanks in being all alive. These were the elephants which carried castles on their backs filled with fighting men. Protected by armor, these ancient tanks were invulnerable. Thrown against infantry in the open field, no troops could stand against them. When they attacked fortified camps they broke down the palisades, overturned everything and scattered the enemy in a panic. At the battle of Zama, Scipio, to evade the elephant tank danger, ordered that when the monsters charged they should haul strong. No German commander has as yet ordered the modern tanks to be hamstrung."—*Indianapolis News*.

Woman Landscape Gardener Succeeds.

Miss Mabel Keyes Babcock, for four years in charge of the department of horticulture and landscape architecture at Wellesley College, has been chosen to design the formal garden which is to be a feature of the new residence of the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, and which is to be an impressive detail of the magnificent new installation of that institution. Miss Babcock is one of the most distinguished landscape gardeners of her sex in the country, and she has done notable work in landscape effects for the Wellesley grounds, for several great estates in Chicago and also in greater Boston.

Different Playmates.

Green—For my part, I don't see any more harm in a game of cards than in a game of chess.

Black—But consider the associations!

Green—What associations?

Black—Why, at chess you play with two bishops, while at cards, of course, you play with four knaves.

Want

# THE REAL ADVENTURE

By HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER

Copyright 1916, Bobbs-Merrill Co.

**ROSE STANTON ALDRICH MAKES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HERSELF DURING REHEARSALS OF THE MUSICAL COMEDY IN WHICH SHE IS TO BE A CHORUS GIRL AND FINDS HAPPINESS**

**Synopsis.**—Rose Stanton, of moderate circumstances, marries wealthy Rodney Aldrich, on short acquaintance, and for more than a year lives in idleness and luxury in Chicago. The life pulls on her, she longs to do something useful, but decides that motherhood will be a big enough job. She has twins, however, and they are put into the care of a professional nurse. Rose again becomes intensely dissatisfied with idleness, so over the violent protest of her doting husband she disappears into the business world to make good on her own initiative, gets a job in the chorus of a musical comedy in rehearsals and lives under an assumed name in a cheap rooming house. She is well liked by the show producer because of her intelligent efforts and he commissions her to help costume the chorus. Her fashionable friends think she has gone to California on a long visit.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

Rose, arriving promptly at the hour agreed upon, had a wait of fifteen minutes before any of her sisters of the sextette or Mrs. Goldsmith arrived. "I don't want anything just now," she told the saleswoman. But she hadn't, in these few weeks of Clark street, lost her air of one who will buy if she sees anything worth buying. In fact, the saleswoman thought, correctly, that she knew her, and showed her the few really smart things they had in the store—a Polet evening gown, a couple of afternoon frocks from Jenie. There wasn't much, she admitted, it being just between seasons.

The rest of the sextette arrived in a pair and a trio. One of them squealed "Hello, Danie!" The saleswoman was shocked on seeing Rose nod an acknowledgment of this greeting, and just about that time they heard Mrs. Goldsmith explaining who she was and the nature of her errand to the manager.

The sort of gowns she presently began examining over with delight, and ordering put into the heap of possibilities, were horrible enough to have drawn a protest from the wax figures in the windows. The more completely the fundamental lines of a frock were discussed, with sartorial scroll-saw work the more successful this lady felt it to be. An ornament, to Mrs. Goldsmith, did not live up to its possibilities, unless it in turn were decorated with ornaments of its own like the fleas on the fleas of the dog.

Rose spent a miserable half-hour worrying over these selections of the sort of the principal owner of the show, feeling she ought to put up some sort of fight and hurriedly determined by the patent futility of such a course. All the while she kept one eye on the door and prayed for the arrival of John Galbraith.

He came in just as Mrs. Goldsmith finished her task—just when, by a process of studious elimination, every passable thing in the store had been discarded and the twelve most utterly hopeless ones—two for each girl—held aside for purchase. The girls were dispatched to put on the evening frocks first, and were then paraded before the director.

He was a diplomat and he was quick on his feet. Rose, watching his face very closely, thought that for just a split second she caught a gleam of inscrutable humor. But it was gone so quickly she could almost have believed that she had been mistaken. He didn't say much about the costumes, but he said it all promptly and adequately that Mrs. Goldsmith beamed with pride. She sent the girls away to put on the other set—the afternoon frocks; and once more the director's approbation, though laconic, was one hundred per cent pure.

"That's all," he said in sudden dismissal of the sextette. "Rehearsal at eight-thirty."

Five of them scurried like children let out of school around behind the set of screens that made an extraneous dressing room, and began changing in a mad scramble, hoping to get away and to get their dinners eaten soon enough to enable them to see the whole bill at a movie show before the evening's rehearsal.

But Rose remained hanging about, a couple of paces away from where Galbraith was talking to Mrs. Goldsmith. The only question that remained, he was telling her, was whether her selections were not too well, too refined, genteel, one might say, for the stage.

He wasn't looking at her, as he talked, and presently, as his gaze wandered about the store, it encountered Rose's face. She hadn't prepared it for the encounter, and it wore, hardly veiled, a look of humorous apprehension. His sentence broke, then completed itself. She turned away, but the next moment he called out to her: "Were you waiting to see me, Dame?"

"I'd like to speak to you a minute," she said, "when you have time."

"All right. Go and change your clothes first," he said.

She found the other girls on the point of departure. But Edna offered to wait for her.

"No, you run along," Rose said. "I've some errands, and I don't feel like seeing a movie tonight, anyway."

Edna looked a little odd about it, but hurried along after the others.

A saleswoman—the same one the manager had assigned to Rose, under the misconception which that smart French ulster of hers had created when she came into the store—now came around behind the screen to gather up the frocks the girls had shed.

"Will you please bring me," said Rose, "the Polet model you showed me before the others came in? I'll try it on."

The saleswoman's manner was different now, and she grumbled something about its being closing time.

"Then, if you'll bring it at once . . ." said Rose. And the saleswoman went on the errand.

Five minutes later, Galbraith, from staring gloomily at the mournful heap of trouée Mrs. Goldsmith had left on his hands, looked up to confront a vision that made him gasp.

"I wanted you to see if you liked this," said Rose.

"If I like it!" he echoed. "Look

something—or someone—else. It wasn't until he rose a little abruptly from the marble bench that she realized herself with a shake of the head, arose too, and once more faced him.

"You're right about our having to hurry," she said, "and before he could find the first of the words he wanted, she had given him that curt farewell nod which from the first had stirred and warmed him, and turned away toward the door.

And she had never seen what was fairly shining in his face.

She couldn't, of course, have missed a thing as plain as that but for a complete preoccupation of thought and feeling that would have left her oblivious to almost anything that could happen to her.

The flaming vortex of thoughts, hopes, desires which enveloped her was so intense as almost to evoke a sense of the physical presence of the subject of them—that of big, powerfully minded, clean-souled husband of hers, who loved her so rapturously, and who had driven her away from him because that rapture was the only thing he could share with her.

Since she had left his house and begun this new life of hers, she had, as best she could, been fighting him out of her thoughts altogether. She had shrank from anything that carried association of him with it. That all thoughts and memories of him must necessarily be painful, she had taken for granted.

Rehearsal was dismissed a little early that night, and she was back in her room by eleven. Arrived there, she took off her outer clothes, sat down cross-legged on the floor, and went to work.

When at last, with a little sigh, and a tremulously smiling acknowledgment of fatigue, she got up and looked at her watch, it was four o'clock in the morning. She'd had one of those experiences of which every artist can remember a few in his life, when it is impossible for anything to go wrong—when our souls open. You'll buy the fabrics and you'll pay her. And what profit you can make out of the deal, you're entitled to. I'll finance you myself. If they won't take what we show them, why, you'll be out your time and trouble, and I'll be out the price of materials and the woman's labor."

"I don't think it would be fair," she said, and she found difficulty in speaking at all because of a sudden disposition of her teeth to chatter—"I don't think it would be fair for me to take all the profit and you take all the risk."

"But do you know a costumer?" Rose asked.

"You're the costumer," said Galbraith. "You design the costumes, buy the fabrics, superintend the making of them. As for the woman you speak of, we'll get the wardrobe mistress at the Globe. I happen to know she's competent, and she's at a loose end just now, because her show is closing when ours opens. You'll buy the fabrics and you'll pay her. And what profit you can make out of the deal, you're entitled to. I'll finance you myself. If they won't take what we show them, why, you'll be out your time and trouble, and I'll be out the price of materials and the woman's labor."

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# EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

## RUDOLPH

Mrs. Walter Dickson entertained at the Ladies' Aid of the West side at her home yesterday afternoon. A good many were present in spite of rain. New officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. John Wilkins; vice president, Mrs. K. J. Marsden; treasurer and secretary, Mrs. Simon Joosten. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. N. G. Ratelle July 25th.

We were all sorry to see our venerable old priest, Rev. Vaneksen leave after being here over 33 years, but he is getting too old to do the amount of work that has to be done here. He left last week Monday. After visiting in Grand Rapids, Neosho and DePere he goes to New York state to be a chapel priest.

The students John Logan and Fred Tumy who have been studying for the priesthood under Rev. Vanecksen left Friday for their homes in Boston. In October they joined Rev. Vaneksen and will accompany him east.

Misses Mabel Atkins and Caroline Larson departed Friday morning for the ironwood, Michigan, to attend the convention of the Young People's society of the Lutheran church. They were sent as delegates from the society in Sigel.

Mrs. Fletcher of Oxford is visiting at the home of her son Theron, two new lumber men, who succeeded R. A. Wagers.

Lillian Larson is having a two weeks vacation, which she is spending at her home in Sigel.

Mrs. Janet Jackson, who underwent an operation in Grand Rapids last week, is getting along nicely.

Nels Justesen Jr. who underwent an operation in the Grand Rapids hospital recently, is getting along nicely.

Ray Crotteau who enlisted some time ago, left Saturday for Marsfield.

Leonard Whitman, Pete Janzen and Edmund Vaudens, who enlisted some time ago were called to Grand Rapids Saturday to report for duty.

The Arthur Fossheim family of Grand Rapids spent Sunday at the W. J. Clark home.

Mrs. Nass, mother of Mrs. Carl Whitrock, lies very low with cancer of the stomach.

Pete Justeson and Lloyd Raile drove to Grand Rapids Saturday evening to visit friends.

Mrs. N. J. Richards of Grand Rapids spent the past week at the home of her brother, Ray Crotteau.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards of the Rapids spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Bat Sharkey.

Mrs. A. Choinard was called to Grand Rapids by the death of her uncle, Wm. Witters.

Olaf Croghan called at the McSherry home Sunday. He had been on an auto trip to Minnesota. He left here in the afternoon to stay all night at Green Bay and return there, which go to his home in Crystal Falls, Michigan.

Beartrice Juncou of Park Falls is visiting at the home of her uncle, Jean Juncou.

Albin and Mary Kuvala left Saturday evening for the west. Albin will go to Billings, North Dakota, where he will work this summer, and Mary will go to Waubay, South Dakota, to visit at the home of her uncle for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Grinnan are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy, born Monday, July 16th.

Grandma Cooper is very sick at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkins and Helen Kuvala autoed to Marshfield Sunday and were caught in a storm. Ask John if he had a good time.

Mrs. Mildred Stout is clerking at the Kuvala & Wilkins store.

**SARATOGA**

Mr. and Mrs. Tim Smith of Plainfield visited relatives here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Evans are entertaining their two sons and wives from Chicago.

Mrs. Lee Margaret and daughter returned home from Chicago last week.

Mrs. F. Leach of Milwaukee is visiting with relatives here.

Mrs. W. Dietz and daughter of Chicago arrived here Saturday for an extended visit at the C. Dietz home.

Mr. Moden, who was badly hurt by falling from his buggy, was taken to his home in Chicago last week.

Mrs. John Peterson spent a couple of days in Grand Rapids last week visiting with relatives.

A number of our young people enjoyed a marshmallow party at E. Knutson's Friday evening.

Frank and Ethel Knutson and Miss Anne Bauer of Grand Rapids were visitors at the J. P. Peterson home Sunday.

Alex Burnestor and sister Esther visited at the Walter Burnestor home Sunday.

**SIGEL**

Miss Olga Burgoson arrived home Tuesday from Flint, Michigan, and will spend three weeks here with relatives and friends.

Rev. Lund of Escanaba, Michigan, held services at the Lutheran Church Wednesday evening.

Misses Mabel Atkins and Sigolda Heden are attending the Lutheran League convention.

John Sandwick has returned to his home in Knife River, Minnesota, after two weeks vacation spent with relatives here.

Mr. Frank Krans and children, Berdina and Floyd Borg, Robert Borg, and Mr. and Mrs. Seth Whitman spent Sunday in Arpin.

Mrs. Emelie Johnson is visiting relatives in Grand Rapids this week.

Mrs. Edith Biomquist spent Sunday with friends at Arpin.

Mr. and Mrs. of Grand Rapids has moved here to reside.

Frank Rokus who has been employed at Winnebago, is home to spend the summer.

Wm. Berg and son Arthur of Grand Rapids are spending the week at the Berg home.

Mr. and Mrs. Knapp will leave this week for their home in Chicago, after a two weeks visit at the H. Lundberg home.

Ludington News: A robber bold entered the home of Martin Olin in Amber township near Crystal Lake Sunday while the family were away, ransacked everything and departed with a gold watch and bracelet, a note for \$300 and some change. The thief or thieves made their entry thru the pantry window and departed via the kitchen door. Neighbors saw no one either enter or come away from the house altho people passed back and forth in the yard all day going to and from Crystal Lake.

During the early part of the season for dairies to dispute the well known saying, we nevertheless maintain that there is no fool like a young fool.

A marriage license was issued in Portage county the past week to Carl Habek of Sigel and Anna Saager of Stevens Point.

# These Are the Days That will Show which is the Store That Can Serve Best!



Hurry in for These  
**WIRTHMOR** . 95c  
Waists at



Yes, they are Wirthmors, with the genuine satisfying character of all Wirthmors, and in new sheer summer appealing styles.

In simple tailored styles too. The sort of voiles and organdies you'll like for summer blouses. Some are daintily embroidered, others tucked, others with narrow edge of lace for trimming. All wonderful values at 95c. Sizes 36 to 46.

(Third Floor)



For summer comfort the low shoe or oxford is correct in every desirable. Have you got your pair?

Black or tan Calf Oxford, leather or fibre soles, needle toes..... \$4.00

Black High Toe style in button or blucher pattern..... \$4.00

A Snap While They Last - A lot of rubber soled oxfords in black or tan, not all sizes, regular \$4.00 value at..... \$2.95

LET US FIT YOUR FEET

## SPECIAL FOR Friday and Saturday

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Wash  
Dresses Reduced 10 Per Cent

Ladies' and Misses' Wash Suits, and Dresses, Organdie, Voil, Galatex and Net and Children's Dresses from 3 to 14 years in Ginghams, Percales and sheer wash fabrics. Also white and net dresses are reduced for FRIDAY and SATURDAY selling. Make your selections of these beautiful new dresses at ONE-THIRD OF THE PRICE OFF.

## Tub Skirts Reduced 25 Per Cent

Fancy and plain white Tub Skirts in a large range of beautiful styles and popular fabrics will be offered FRIDAY and SATURDAY at ONE-FOURTH OF THE PRICE OFF.

## Here Are Your "Keep Cool" Straw Hats, Sir!



Yes Sir! You can get  
it at

## Johnson & Hill Company's

Ready to Put on

## Summer Suits

\$10.00

Father and son should both take a look at these Suits. There's the very kind of Suits they'll want



## Genuine Palm Beach Suits

Made in pinch back, form fitting and belted models... All suits finely tailored, superb in fashion, absolutely superior in every respect.

All sorts of light weight summer clothes are ready in our men's store and there is excellent choosing in men's and young men's two and three piece summer suits at \$25.00 down to \$6.75.

## FARMERS WEEK

Oct. 9th to 13th, 1917

\$250.00

IN CASH PRIZES FOR THE BEST SPECIMENS OF  
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND GRAINS

Our annual Farmers' Week will be held in our store October 9th-11th-12th and 13th, and it is our desire to have a much larger exhibit than any previous year. More produce will be raised this year on account of the food shortage, but by a little extra effort you can raise some fine specimens and win some of these cash prizes. It costs you nothing to enter your produce, and you may win several prizes.

# JOHNSON & HILL CO.

GRAND RAPIDS,

WISCONSIN

## You Can Contribute Directly.

Every good citizen at this time should do his share toward strengthening the Federal Reserve Banking System with its billion dollars of resources which our Government has created to stand back of its member banks and all their depositors.

You can contribute directly to the strength of this system, and at the same time secure its protection, by depositing your money with us, since part of every dollar you deposit with us goes directly into the new system.

This is a suggestion for prompt action.

Wood County National Bank  
Grand Rapids, Wis.

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## EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

**RUDOLPH**  
Mrs. Walter Dickson entertained the Ladies' Aid of the West side at her home Wednesday afternoon. A good many were present in spite of the rain. New officers were elected as follows: President, John Wilkins; vice-president, Mrs. K. J. Marsden; treasurer and secretary, Mrs. Marion Joosten. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. N. G. Radtke July 25th.

We were all sorry to see our venerable old priest, Rev. VanSever leave, after being here for 3 years, but he was getting too old to do the amount of work that has to be done here. He left last week Monday. After visiting in Grand Rapids, Neosho and DePere, he goes to New York state to be a chaplain priest.

The students John Logan and Fred Tumy who have been studying for the priesthood under Rev. VanSever, left Friday for their homes in Boston. In Boston they joined Rev. VanSever or and will accompany him east.

Misses Mabel Atkins and Caroline Larson departed Friday morning for Ironwood, Michigan, to attend the convention of the Young People's society of the Lutheran church. They were sent delegates from the society in St. Paul.

A Stalker of Oxford is visiting at the home of her son, Theodore, the new lumber man, who succeeded R. A. Wagers.

Lillian Larson is having a two-weeks vacation which she is spending at her home in Sigel.

Miss Janet Jackson, who underwent an operation in Grand Rapids last week, is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Justeson, Jr., who underwent an operation in the Grand Rapids hospital recently, is getting along nicely.

Ray Crotteau who enlisted some time ago, left Saturday for Marsfield.

Leopold Whitman, Pete Juneau and Edmund Vadhais, who entered some time ago were called to Grand Rapids Saturday to report for duty.

The Arthur Rockwood family of Grand Rapids sat Sunday at the W. W. Clark home.

Mrs. Ness, mother of Mrs. Carl Whitrock, lies very low with cancer of the stomach.

Pete Justeson and Lloyd Ratele drove to Grand Rapids Saturday evening to visit friends.

Mrs. N. J. Richards of Grand Rapids spent the past week at the home of her brother, Babe Crotteau.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards of the Rapids spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Bat Sharkey.

Mrs. A. Choumen was called to Grand Rapids on the death of her uncle, Wm. Witters.

One Croghan called at the Mese Shockey home Sunday. He had been on an auto trip to Minnesota. He left here in the afternoon to stay all night in Green Bay and from there will go to his home in Crystal Falls, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Fogarty of St. Paul arrived Saturday at the home of their son Jim, near Stevens Point.

Mrs. Fogarty was well known here and in Grand Rapids where she was born and reared, as Miss Orabell Passino.

Beatrice Juneau of Park Falls is visiting at the home of her uncle, Joe Juneau.

Albin and Mary Kulawa left Saturday evening for the west. Albin will go to Belfield, North Dakota where he will work this summer and Mary will go to Winona, South Dakota, to visit the home of her uncle for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Ed Bringman are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy, born Monday, July 16th.

Grandma Cooper is very sick at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkins and Helen Kujawa visited to Marshfield Sunday and were caught in a storm. Ask John if he had a good time.

Mrs. Alfred Stout is clerking at the Kujawa & Wilkins store.

**SARATOGA**

Mr. and Mrs. Tim Smith of Plainfield visited relatives here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Evans are entertaining their two sons and wives from Chicago.

Mrs. Lee Margrey and daughter returned home from Chicago last week.

Mrs. F. Leach of Milwaukee is visiting with relatives here.

Mrs. W. Dietz and daughter of Chicago arrived here Saturday for an extended visit at the C. Dietz home.

Mrs. Madsen, who was badly hurt by falling from his buggy, was taken to his home in Chicago last week.

Mrs. John Peterson spent a couple of days in Grand Rapids last week visiting with relatives.

A number of young people enjoyed a moonlight party at E. Johnson's Friday evening.

Carl Peterson and Miss Anna Bauer of Grand Rapids were visitors at the J. P. Peterson home Sunday.

Alex Burmeister and sister Esther visited at the Walter Burmeister home Sunday.

**SIGEL**

Miss Olga Burgesson arrived home Tuesday from Flint, Michigan, and will spend three weeks here with relatives and friends.

Rev. Lund of Escanaba, Michigan, held services at the Lutheran church Wednesday.

Misses Mabel Atkins and Signor Heden are attending the Lutheran League convention.

John Sandwick has returned to his home in Knife River, Minnesota, after a weeks vacation spent with relatives.

Mr. Frank Kraus and children, Berlin and Flor Berg, Robert Berg, and Mr. and Mrs. Seth Whitman spent Sunday in Arpin.

Miss Emeline Johnson is visiting relatives in Grand Rapids this week.

Miss Edith Bonquist spent Sunday with friends in Arpin.

F. Zwick of Grand Rapids has moved his home to reside.

Frank Rokus who has been employed at Winegar, is home to spend the summer.

Wm. Berg and son Arthur of Grand Rapids are spending the week at the Berg home.

Mr. and Mrs. Knapp will leave this week for their home in Chicago after a two weeks visit at the H. Lundberg home.

Luddington News: A robber bold entered the home of Martin Olson and Amelie at their farm on Crystal Lake Sunday while the family were away, ransacked everything and departed with a gold watch and bracelet, a note for \$200 and some small change. The thief or thieves made their entry thru the pantry window and departed via the back door. No one was seen or no one either saw or came away from the house altho people passed back and forth in the yard all day going to and from Crystal lake.

Risking the charge of iconoclasm for daring to dispute the well known adage, we never suggest that that there is no God like a young fool.

A marriage license was issued in Portage county the past week to Carl Habeck of Sigel and Anna Saeger of Stevens Point.

**PLOVER ROAD**

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Wednesday, July 11, a daughter. Earl Young spent a few days of last week visiting relatives at Almond.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hansen made a business trip to Stevens Point on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walter spent Sunday afternoon at the Ferguson home.

Mrs. Galles and daughter Margaret of Kellner spent Sunday afternoon at the Peter Fergen home.

Miss Marie Prentiss of Green Bay is visiting at the home of her grandfather, Mr. Felt.

The barn dance at the Basil Rocklein home was well attended and a good time was reported by all who attended.

A number from here attended the ball game at Biron. The game was between the Central Parks and Biron. Score 3 to 3 in favor of Biron. Cheer up, boys, you will beat them yet.

**BIRON**

In the ball games last Sunday the local team won the first, but in the second game they were not so fortunate.

Elmer Dabcock received his commission as second lieutenant Monday. Miss Mary Herron of Grand Rapids visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Compton.

Miss Rose Gaffney has been on the sick list for the past few days.

The swimming pool in our burg is being fixed up in fine shape. By next season we hope to have nearly as good a one as Grand Rapids.

Miss Ferna Sparks was a visitor at the W. O. Barton home over Saturday and Sunday.

Howard Crotteau, brother of Mrs. Geo. Fisher, has been called to the front.

Quite a number from this place took in the barn dance at the Buss Rechelius home last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Reid and family were plainfield visitors Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Holtz and daughter Mabel attended church services at New Rome Heights Sunday.

Miss Eva Irwin was an afternoon caller at the John Lundquist home on Saturday.

Mr. John Potts who has been visiting relatives at the Wm. Poole home near Plainfield, returned home Sunday.

Miss Floyd Woicott was on the sick list.

Isaac Hoffman of near Vesper was visiting in this neighborhood Sunday.

Several from this way attended the dance at the John Lundquist home on Saturday night.

Miss Cecile Woicott spent last Saturday with Mrs. Floyd Woicott.

Leslie and Mabel Holt were callers at the Ole Pierson home Sunday evening.

The barn dance at John Swetz was well attended and all report a fine time.

Jay Weaver of Plainfield visited at the Bell Durst home the past week.

There will be a picnic at the L. Chesseman home, given for the benefit of the Red Cross. Everybody is invited. Admission charged.

**KELLNER**

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are entertaining a sister and uncle from Chicago.

Miss James is entertaining her sister and daughter from Iowa.

Gustave Hjertsted returned home Saturday from Chicago.

Mrs. Williamson is entertaining company from Chicago.

Misses Crystal and Gladys Munroe are visiting relatives at Coloma.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Pusey and children returned to their home in Davenport Iowa, last Friday.

Albert Saenger had the misfortune to break a rib last Monday while in Grand Rapids. He was watering his horse when it became frightened and pulled him over the water trough.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Munroe spent Wednesday at the T. S. Pay home at Wautoma.

Sodie and Nettie Worden are visiting at Bancroft.

M. E. Lontkowski has recently purchased from the J. I. Case company a new threshing machine and a grain elevator. He will start threshing this fall.

The machine is fitted with a gearless separator and No. 6 header and is operated by a 16-horse power engine.

Last Saturday evening Frank Krowski was run over by an auto. He and a friend were riding wheels, and as they were to meet the car, but the boys turned out. The driver of the auto thought it was a car and turned out also and collided with Frank. He was seriously injured, but is getting along nicely.

**ALTDORF**

Josephine and Will Senn, Victoria Schitterl and Joe and Peter Wirtz went to Pittsville and Marshfield last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Husen and Albert Fritzsche are home from their dredge work in Minnesota.

The Baumann girls of Sheboygan are visiting at the Huser home.

Mrs. Frank Hause was confined in the city hospital Monday afternoon.

She died of tuberculosis of which she had been suffering for some time.

O. J. Lou has purchased 120 acres of land in Sec. 10-12-4, of Mrs. Mary Jane Hiles.

**SIGEL**

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These Are the Days That will Show which is the Store That Can Serve Best!



Hurry in for These  
**WIRTHMOR** 95c  
Waists at



Yes, they are Wirthmors, with the genuine satisfying character of all Wirthmors, and in new sheer summer appealing styles.

In simple tailored styles too. The sort of voiles and organdies you'll like for summer blouses. Some are daintily embroidered, others tucked, others with narrow edge of lace for trimming. All wonderful values at 95c. Sizes 36 to 46.

(Third Floor)

## Women's Summer Apparel At Much Less Than Usual

With warm weather ahead of us, makes this reduction in Women's Summer Frocks of more than usual importance. And every woman in need of cool frocks should take advantage of this opportunity to save.

## SPECIAL FOR Friday and Saturday Ladies' Misses' and Children's Wash Dresses Reduced 10 Per Cent

Ladies' and Misses' Wash Suits, and Dresses, Organdie, Voile, Galatae and Net and Children's Dresses from 3 to 14 years in Ginghams, Percales and sheer wash fabrics. Also white and net dresses are reduced for FRIDAY and SATURDAY selling.

Dress of these beautiful new dresses at ONE-THIRD OF THE PRICE OFF.

## Tub Skirts Reduced 25 Per Cent

Fancy and plain white Tub Skirts in a large range